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A model for change...

South Carolina urged to overhaul its training system

South Carolina is moving to upgrade its criminal justice training system in the face of a consultant's report which found glaring deficiencies in the way the state puts sworn officers on the beat.

Believed to be the first study of its kind to provide a "master plan" for re-vamping an entire state's training program, the 508-page report zeroes in on the effectiveness of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, suggesting numerous areas in which the facility could be streamlined.

Dr. Ronald H. Parker, who directed the study for the Washington, D.C., based Public Administration Service, noted that the academy's approach is "fragmented," pointing out that the facility houses six "totally different training systems" relating to the various components of the state's criminal justice system.

Name Is a Misnomer

"There is essentially a facade about that academy being called criminal justice training," he told Law Enforcement News. "It's not criminal justice; it's law enforcement training, whereas the title implies that it's a complete system."

While Parker acknowledged that the various training branches do share classroom space at the Columbia facility, he asserted that there is no educational inter-

action among the components. "There is very little sharing of resources," he said. "It's not a sharing experience down there. They do not do cross-training."

Presenting his side of the picture to Law Enforcement News, academy director Clifford Moyer indicated that while he has "no quarrel" with the report, its recommendations have varying degrees of validity.

Reacting to Parker's suggestion that the academy live up to its name and stress a multidisciplinary approach, Moyer agreed that combining might be more efficient, but that implementing such a change would be difficult at best.

The director explained that the academy was established 10 years ago as a police facility and that its focus has since been changed "with the hope that we might get more cross-pollination and cross-training" among the components. But he added that the realization of the ideal system is still "some day down the pike."

"It would be ridiculous to have legislation stating that these other [training] agencies are cancelled and it's going to be under the direction of a criminal justice director," Moyer said. "Yes it is fragmented, but at the moment, I don't think that we can pragmatically say in one fell

Proposition 13 fever: Rand thermometer finds that California's criminal justice system has the sweats over the tax-reduction referendum. Story on page 3.

Sex killers in the data bank: Two FBI agents are probing the criminal mind to help crack unsolvable cases. Their work may lead to computerized suspect profiles. On 7.

Putting the pedal to the metal: A police chief contends that hot pursuit could leave one cold. See page 9.



Dr. Ronald Parker



Clifford Moyer

swoop that all that is past, from now on you're all going to be integrated."

Use of Resources Stressed

In the report, which was commissioned by the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, Parker pointed out that the academy has a management problem that is keeping it from functioning at its full potential. "A lot of things are being done that are duplicative in nature," he

noted. "I don't know if they're making optimal use of their existing resources."

But resources, particularly in the form of money for training, may be the major stumbling block in taking a model plan off the drawing board and putting it into practice. Moyer observed that the police component of the academy is funded separately from the other branches, receiving its capital from fines paid in court cases.

"We operate our program on the basis of penalty assessment rather than state appropriations," he said. "If the [state] Training Council, my governing body, should choose to go to the legislature and ask for appropriations, then it could be done. But frankly, I'm not a politician and I'm not very good at politics. I would rather not do that."

Metts Goes to Bat for Report

But at least one of the members of the council's board of directors is prepared to go to South Carolina lawmakers to speed the implementation of Parker's recommendations. Sheriff James Metts of Lexington County, who holds a Ph.D. in education, told Law Enforcement News that he agrees with most of the report's findings and is ready to back it to the fullest.

"What we need to do is look at the report, look at it very critically, take out what we can do feasibly now without legislation, and what's cost effective for us to do," Metts said. "We should implement that immediately and then start a planning strategy to get the money down the road and get the legislative changes down the road to implement other changes."

The sheriff may have to convince some of his fellow board members of the viability of such moves, judging from the panel's initial reaction to the report. "The biggest criticism the Training Council had about the report is that it should have

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Lame-duck Congress lays an egg at NIJ

Conference panel targets only \$350,000 for basic law enforcement research

The Federal funding picture is "very bleak indeed" at the National Institute of Justice, which is looking down the barrel of a 70 percent cut in its research appropriations for this fiscal year.

That was the assessment of a source who is close to the action after a Congressional conference committee chose the low road in picking between appropriations proposals for LEAA/OJARS. The panel went with the Senate's \$19 million combined allocation for NIJ and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, discarding the House's \$44.8 million offer.

"Basically what happened was that the House recommended \$25 million for NIJ and the Senate recommended \$7.5 million," the source told Law Enforcement News. "When the lame-duck Congress went through with the final recommendation, they took the lowest of the two figures with everyone. So the institute ended up with \$7.5 million."

BJS will get a twin appropriation for scaled-down activity on the statistics front, while the two Justice Department agencies will split \$4 million in funds earmarked for administration.

Final action on the bill, designated H.R. 7584, is still up in the air, however. Lawmakers have tacked on an anti-

busing amendment to the legislation, prompting President Carter to veto the measure.

"There is still a question that would totally bring NIJ back to square one if he vetoed the bill," the observer stated before the President's action was announced. "But it's a question of whether or not the new Congress will be going through with a line item. The hope is very small at the moment, only if Congress does go back to look at the separate items."

LEN's source suggested that the criminal justice community can have an effect on the outcome of the funding issue if it mounts a concerted letter-writing and lobbying campaign. However, that tactic failed to save LEAA, and the observer acknowledged that NIJ got lost in the shuffle when efforts were made by such groups as the IACP to retain the larger funding agency.

If the appropriations bill ultimately stands as is, basic research in law enforcement matters will be in for a big setback. Out of the proposed \$7.5 million NIJ budget, only \$350,000 will be put aside for the police program.

"The institute is going to put approximately \$200,000 into police solicitation

research utilization and \$100,000 into the study of collective bargaining and binding arbitration. That too will be open to solicitation. We're also going to have \$50,000 for in-house research."

Ongoing NIJ programs are not expected to be effected by the appropriation cut, since their funding relies on pipeline money that was allotted in previous years. "There are no continuing programs in the police area, however," the source pointed out. "There are other parts within the Office of Research Programs that will continue to get funds, but at lower figures than they had expected."

The Reagan transition team has reportedly knocked on NIJ's door, but it is not known if Harry Bratt, the institute's acting director, was informed of the President-elect's plans for the agency. The administrator has told reporters that he plans to stay at the agency until a successor is appointed by the new Administration.

Talk in criminal justice circles in the nation's capital suggests that the incoming president will not be impressed with the basic type of research which has traditionally been performed through NIJ. It has been said, however, that

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U.S. Attorneys set to turn economic screws on mobsters

Federal prosecutors are planning to aim both barrels of two anti-racketeering statutes at organized crime defendants in an effort to strip mobsters of their illegally gained possessions.

The new tactic involves distribution by the Justice Department of a manual to all U.S. Attorney's offices. The book is designed to provide step-by-step guidance to prosecutors on the use of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Continuing Criminal Enterprise statutes, which provide for the forfeiture of a convicted defendant's interest in a criminal enterprise.

Assistant Attorney General Philip B. Heymann, who heads the department's Criminal Division, authorized the manual's development by his unit. "Forfeiture could become a significant weapon against organized crime and narcotics trafficking," he said. "At present, our experience is limited, and difficult issues are yet to be resolved in this complex legal area. With this manual, federal prosecutors will be in a much better position to develop criminal forfeiture to its full potential."

The statutes in question, 18 U.S.C. 1961-1968 and 21 U.S.C. 848, were enacted in 1970 to zero in on the economic resources of crime groups. If convicted under the laws, a defendant may be ordered to fork over to the government such assets as cash, real estate or securities derived from narcotics trafficking, or to relinquish the stock, business assets, contractual rights and official positions which permit organized criminals to infiltrate and exert control over legitimate businesses.

Published in an effort to expedite the erosion of organized crime's economic base, the manual is the Justice Department's first attempt to compile the growing case law and prosecutorial experience concerning the forfeiture strategy.

Containing an extensive appendix of sample documents from successful forfeiture cases, the volume notes that sufficient care must be taken by prosecutors and lawmen to trace and identify the defendant's assets, prevent their dissipation prior to forfeiture, and sort out the claims of third parties.

A Congressional Xmas gift: 200 new patrolers for D.C.

Congress is acting to restore 200 positions to the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, ignoring a request by Mayor Marion Barry to maintain the force's manpower level at 3,660 uniformed members.

Initial action on the police beef-up was made last month by a Congressional conference committee which is fine tuning the city's fiscal 1981 budget to its own specifications. The lawmakers' voted to spend an extra \$6 million to rebuild the police force back to at least 3,880 officers.

If the hiring mandate stands as expected, it will upset a plan by Barry to trim additional officers from the police payroll. Last summer, the city offered increased pensions and other benefits to prompt the early retirement of more than 200 officers. Many of the retirees held key posts in the upper echelons of the department.

According to the Washington Post, the mayor had sought to cut the force further to 3,359 members by the close of the 1981 fiscal year, in spite of statistics that show

the D.C. crime rate to be at the highest point in almost a decade.

Barry announced the planned cutbacks as an austerity move, but the Congressional panel is willing to fork over a record payment of \$295.4 million in Federal funds to ease the city's fiscal woes. The payment is an annual contribution designed to compensate Washington for taxes it cannot collect on Federal and foreign embassy property and for its outlays in connection with its role as the nation's capital.

Larry Melton, the executive vice president of Local 442 of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, said he was elated at the decision to bring the department back up to 3,880 members. "This keeps the force up to the size where we can protect the people of the District of Columbia and protect ourselves," he declared.

NIJ opens competition to Ph.D. research grant series

The National Institute of Justice is again opening its educational treasure-trove of research grants to graduate students, having recently announced the seventh annual competition for its Graduate Research Fellowship Program.

Providing stipends of up to \$11,000 to Ph.D. candidates who are ready to prepare their dissertations, the program is open only to students who have completed all degree requirements except for the research, writing and defense of their theses.

"This program is designed to improve the quality and quantity of knowledge about crime and the criminal justice system, while at the same time helping to increase the number of persons who are qualified to teach in collegiate criminal justice programs and to conduct research related to criminal justice issues," noted Harry M. Bratt, NIJ's acting director.

To enter the competition, students must submit a concept paper describing their proposed research and methodology. Consisting of ten double-spaced, typewritten pages, the proposal must include a background statement tracing the candidate's educational and employment experience, a statement from the applicant's sponsor, a budget estimate, and a concept paper narrative.

The narrative portion should provide a definition of the topic and its importance, evidence that the literature has been reviewed, a description of objectives and methods, a time schedule, and documentation stating that cooperation will be forthcoming from organizations needed to complete the research.

A panel of criminal justice educators and researchers will review all properly prepared applications. The board will judge submissions based on the significance of the research and its applicability to the criminal justice system, a demonstration of the applicant's firm grasp of the issues, and the provision of a complete and clear description of the design and methodology for the study.

To obtain complete details regarding the program's requirements write: Solicitation — FY 81 Graduate Research Fellowships National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. The filing deadline for concept papers is March 1, 1981. No extensions on the closing date will be granted.

CHIPS claims Feds get chippy in measuring state speed rate

The California Highway Patrol has contested Federal figures on how many motorists are exceeding the national

speed limit in that state, charging that sloppy methods were used in gauging the quickness of drivers.

Hanging in the balance are \$11 million in Federal funds that California may lose if the disputed 67.3 percent speeding rate is upheld. Federal guidelines stipulate that partial funding embargoes can be imposed if more than 60 percent of a state's motorists are found to be in violation of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Craig told the Associated Press earlier this month that the Feds found more speeders during the first six months of the test period, which ranged from October 1979 through September 1980, because they used a "free-flow system" of measurement. The process involves assigning the speed of the lead car in a highway cluster to every vehicle in the group.

According to the commissioner, the system was changed last April 1 to the "full-flow method" in which every sample vehicle is clocked to project the state's overall speeding picture.

Pointing to a quarter-by-quarter analysis of the Federal statistics to support his contention, Craig said that in the first quarter 76 percent were reported speeding, compared to 67.5 in the second quarter, 58.7 in the third, and 60.5 in the fourth.

The commissioner also took exception to the Federal government's 55 m.p.h. target figure, noting that it is too difficult to maintain that exact speed, and that monitoring devices are not that accurate. As an alternative, he said that a vehicle should be considered within the limit if its speed is between 52.5 and 57.5 m.p.h.

While Craig attempted to straighten out the Federal speed checkers, a California legislator had some sobering news for intoxicated drivers, announcing proposed legislation designed to eliminate lenient blood-alcohol limits, plea bargaining by drunk motorists and the lack of testing for drivers suspected of using

drugs.

Assemblyman Patrick Nolan proposed that a 0.10 percent blood-alcohol level be used as the standard for determining intoxication. The firm figure would remove "the legal room of lawyers to get their clients off by persuading the jury their client is able to handle that amount of alcohol," the lawmaker said.

A related bill introduced by Nolan would require jail sentences of 48 hours in first-offense drunk driving convictions, five days for abuse of a suspended driver's license and 30 days for subsequent abuses of the license, according to United Press International.

Commenting on his measure to prohibit plea bargaining in drunk driving cases, Nolan said that very few motorists "get convicted on drunk driving charges, so it never appears on their record. They're able to plea bargain for lesser crimes such as reckless driving."

New faces to front organized crime as old leaders fade away

The Mafia is beginning to wither on the organized crime vine, but groups composed of Hispanics and blacks are springing up to take control of mob operations in the United States, according to the former director of the Cornell University Institute on Organized Crime.

Speaking in New Orleans earlier this month, Ronald Goldstock noted that tougher Federal racketeering and electronics surveillance laws, looser "family" organizations, the deaths of aging Mafia figures and the conviction of others are taking their toll on the Cosa Nostra.

"Fifteen years from now, you will see a mass change in the makeup of organized crime," Goldstock told the Associated Press. "New syndicates are developing...The Italians will be on their way out and the Hispanics will be taking over...Different ethnic groups

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'13' is an unlucky number for California enforcers

Proponents of Proposition 13 who believe that the tax-reduction measure will have little impact on criminal justice may be California dreaming, according to a study of the first-year effects of the voter mandate.

Conducted by the Rand Corporation for the National Institute of Justice, the study discovered that local officials squeaked through the first 12 months of slim revenue pickings by making cuts that were "largely invisible to the public."

While the low-profile trimming did provide short-term savings, the report noted that "higher costs are likely in the long run" since the cuts were made by deferring equipment purchases and capital improvements, and by reducing planning and research.

The actual dollar impact of Proposition 13, which reduced California property tax rates from 2.7 to 1.2 percent of value, was blunted by a bailout program designed to feed local governments from the large accumulated surplus in the

state's treasury. "As a result," the report noted, "local government expenditures increased slightly in the fiscal year beginning July 1978, but not as fast as inflation, so some cuts or adjustments were necessitated."

On the law enforcement scene, police departments were forced to concentrate resources on high priority crimes and reduce their service-oriented efforts, according to the researchers, who based their findings on interviews, analyses of budgets and a review of published sources.

"An official in a small rural city, for example, told us that although the police currently follow up on all calls, they will begin to ignore certain offenses — the 'minor stuff,'" the report observed. "The police might not respond to take traffic accident reports or to investigate suspicious circumstances or burglaries."

In Los Angeles, police have abandoned their long-standing tradition of investigating all reported felonies and have succumbed to the nationwide trend in

screening cases to concentrate on crimes that have a high solvability factor. "The department publicly attributed this decision to budgetary pressures after Proposition 13," the study observed.

Noting that such a move may indicate "a disturbing philosophical shift in the role of the police," the researchers stated that by sacrificing "basic service functions" California agencies are bucking "the thrust of much recent research on police effectiveness."

"Modern reform-minded researchers and practitioners have called for devoting more talent and attention to the service functions, so that they can be performed more effectively," the report said. "They pointed out that the general climate of trust and cooperation between the police and the citizenry, which arises out of a multitude of minor interactions, has a greater ultimate influence on crime rates than how the police handle a particular crime."

But the researchers cautioned that no statistical data could be offered to back

the theory that properly performed service duties can have an effect on the crime rate. "The link between such functions and police effectiveness is too subtle, too unproved and — most important — too long-term to hold sway in the budgeting process," they remarked. "By contrast, cutbacks in crime-fighting functions can have immediate and easily understood consequences."

The report also expressed concern over attempts by police agencies to reduce expenditures by putting off capital improvements and routine maintenance, noting that while such cutbacks produce no visible harm during the first year or two, they ultimately lead to the deterioration of a department's physical plant.

"Replacement and repair of equipment that breaks down because it was not maintained generally costs more than the maintenance would have cost," the study said, "especially if the value of wasted personnel time is considered — as when a police patrol car needs emergency repairs."

Rand researchers threw down the red flag on reducing funds for planning and research activities and for postponing the implementation of management information systems, indicating that agencies may be turning their backs on the very techniques that could ease fiscal pressures.

"These kinds of changes mean that data for effective problem identification, planning and management are not available when needed, that new planning tools are not being developed or used, that talented personnel who could suggest long-term solutions are not being retained or kept knowledgeable," the report maintained.

The bailout system used by California to keep local governments afloat was another aspect of Proposition 13 fever that was scrutinized by the Rand eye. The researchers received complaints from local officials who saw "gross inequities built into" the formula and ex-

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Researcher finds new angle to deadly force issue; says off-duty gun toting is carrying things too far

American law enforcement should take a closer look at the common practice of allowing off-duty officers to carry sidearms, according to an expert on the police use of deadly force, who suggested that "it may be most fair to require off-duty police to leave their guns in their lockers with the rest of their uniforms."

Writing in the November issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, James J. Fyfe provided an overview of the widespread policy, citing projections which indicate that there are approximately 300,000 armed off-duty officers in the United States at any given time.

"Because the '24-hour cop' is an American tradition, the presence of these 300,000 off-duty guns is not surprising," the researcher said. "Nor is it surprising that there is so little debate over the merits of adding these weapons to the great number in circulation among citizens. Police, unlike most handgun owners, are psychologically screened and tested, trained, and sworn to protect life and property."

Despite the safeguards, Fyfe believes that the cost involved in keeping police constantly armed are "potentially substantial." He cited research which revealed that over 10 percent of the officers killed by felons nationwide from 1972 to 1978 were off duty at the time, deaths which may have resulted from armed confrontations between the cops and the criminals.

"Off-duty guns are also important in police killings of citizens," he added. "Several studies have found from 12 to 17 percent of homicides by police to occur while the officers are off duty."

Fyfe, who teaches at The American University School of Justice and is a Police Foundation research consultant, observed that the concept of off-duty arming stems in part from the notion that officers must always be prepared to actively intervene in circumstances which threaten life, property or order.

But Fyfe suggested that the jury is still out on whether the concept is valid. "Police often point with pride to incidents in which armed off-duty officers have bravely and honorably protected the public interest," he said. "Less frequently

do they attempt to publicize cases in which off-duty officers have used their guns unwisely. As a result, little is known about the consequences of arming off-duty police."

Another factor involves the hoped-for deterrent effect of maintaining an armed, off-duty presence. The researcher pointed out that no systematic attempt has been made to measure the anticrime impact, noting that the only observation that can be made presently is "that the bars widely known to be frequented by off-duty officers are held up less often than bars remote from police stations."

A third consideration is the officer's personal safety. "A consequence of police work is that some of those questioned,

ordered to move on, ticketed, investigated, or arrested may wish to get even with officers," Fyfe remarked. "Disarming off-duty police, it may be argued, might increase both the temptation and the opportunity for their disgruntled clientele to do so."

However, the 16-year veteran of the New York City Police Department postulated that off-duty disarmament may have a positive effect on an officer's willingness "to engage forcefully, but properly, in on-duty enforcement or order-maintenance activities."

Calling on police administrators to re-examine the role of the off-duty cop, Fyfe indicated that it may be more bene-

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I never promised you a rose Garda...

Irish police system knocked as archaic

Trouble is brewing in Ireland's national police force, where a reportedly underpaid and undertrained rank-and-file is facing a mushrooming crime rate and an increase in political violence.

Although the Republic began to modernize its law enforcement system 10 years ago, Conor Brady, who has written extensively about the force, declared last month that the department has not kept pace with the nation's enforcement problems.

"Basically, the existing structure was set up in Victorian times, when the police were dealing with simple crimes like the licensing of bulls and the eradication of weeds," Brady told a New York Times correspondent. "It is not designed for a modern police force faced with the serious problem of subversives and the need for information to travel up and down quickly."

While the Irish force is said to be setting up a computer network to open the tap on its data flow, Brady indicated that modernization moves may be a case of too little, too late. But the government seems to be heading in the right direction with its upgrading drive, since Brady noted that before the effort began in the early 1970's, "no money was put into the

police."

Modernization has led to an increase in manpower strength from 6,500 to 10,000, a doubling of detective strength, the use of forensic techniques and the introduction of more cars and radios.

The police's legal authority has also been increased. In 1971, an amendment to an earlier law on terrorism broadened law enforcement authority regarding arrests and the introduction of evidence. The same year, a Special Criminal Court was created to expedite cases without the use of a jury in instances where the attorney general decides a normal court would be ineffective.

The changes were made in the wake of 160 percent jump in the nation's crime rate from 1962 to 1972. They have reportedly increased the force's efficiency, but crime continues to climb, rising from 37,781 reported offenses in 1971 to 62,000 in 1978, as Ireland becomes more industrialized.

Another perspective on the rising crime rate was taken by Superintendent Thomas O'Reilly of the Garda Síochána, Ireland's national police. Noting that "the crime rate is not as bad as it might appear to be," O'Reilly contended that when "you've got 62,000 crimes for a



Supt. Thomas O'Reilly

population of 3.2 million, it's not that great on anybody's terms, particularly on international terms."

O'Reilly did concur, however, with Brady's assessment in pointing to in-

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People & Places

Botched Bronx robbery has Western theme Baltimore's Pomerleau ruffled in 'fluff'

Jesse James is back on the holdup trail again. But the modern-day namesake of the Old West outlaw was on the right side of the law this time, recently thwarting a bizarre bank robbery attempt in his role as a New York City police officer.

James's prompt action led to the conviction last month of Norman Brown, who last summer attempted to hold up a bank after it had closed for the day.

According to an account of the case from the Bronx District Attorney's Office, Brown walked into the bank and got on line shortly before its three o'clock closing. The bank's security guard had already locked the doors by the time the would-be robber reached teller Vickie

Tindal and handed her a holdup note. Tindal read the threatening message, hit a silent alarm button and dove under the counter, causing Brown to run for it.

"Let me out," he demanded of bank manager Joseph Riccardi, who told the robber to wait his turn with other exiting customers. When Brown threatened to throw a chair through the window to escape, Riccardi used his best Wyatt Earp voice and ordered the holdup man to "get over to the wall and spread your legs with your palms on the wall."

As Brown complied with the order, Jesse James arrived on the scene, arresting the suspect before he could stage another showdown.

Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau of Baltimore, Maryland, let the feathers fall where they would in U.S. District Court last month, when he described women as "little balls of fluff."

The commissioner's remark was made during cross-examination in a class action suit brought by four female officers who contend that men with lower test scores were promoted to sergeant ahead of them.

Asked if he had publicly stated that "women were a ball of fluff," the 65-year-old lawman replied "I certainly did," amid a chorus of groans from the spectators' gallery. "All women are little balls of fluff in the eyes of the creator,"

Pomerleau went on to explain. "It's an endearing term, a term I would use to describe my wife."

While the commissioner's description drew fire from the plaintiff's attorney and several of the city's more prominent feminists, Pomerleau refused to comment to reporters about his testimony.

Dennis Hill, who directs the Baltimore force's public relations unit, noted that he received just one negative call about the commissioner's remark. "I've talked to many female officers," he noted. "They're surprised by the big to-do."

LaPerch is lauded

The Eastern Seaboard Interstate Tax Enforcement Group recently named Michael J. LaPerch of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as its 1980 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year.

LaPerch, who is director of investigations for ATF's North Atlantic region, is the first Federal law enforcement officer to receive the ESITEG award. He was cited by the group's officials for his "outstanding service and assistance in combating the illegal traffic of contraband cigarettes on the Eastern Seaboard."

A native New Yorker who joined ATF in 1954 as a criminal investigator, LaPerch has been a principal architect of the bureau's anti-buttlegging program. The effort is designed to crack down on smugglers who ship cigarettes from Southern states to beat the Northern states' higher tobacco tax rates.

Keathley leaves ATF

Miles N. Keathley recently retired as head of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Office of Criminal Enforcement, capping a 20-year stint with ATF.

The 58-year-old Federal enforcer joined the bureau in 1960, working in Chattanooga and Memphis, Tennessee, and later serving in various regional posts in Alabama and Georgia. In 1972, he moved to ATF's Washington headquarters to become chief of the Planning and Procedures Division.

A graduate of the University of Tampa, Keathley served as deputy assistant director for criminal enforcement, and in 1977 assumed the position of assistant director of that office.

Lines from the front...

To the editor:

The most all encompassing comment I can make about the demise of LEAA is the current actions of DOJ. The AG of the United States plans to continue to study crime and to continue to keep statistics on crime — but they do not plan to do anything about it. The action component, LEAA, has been assassinated.

Sincerely,
GEORGE SUNDERLAND
Senior Coordinator
Criminal Justice Services
National Retired Teachers Assn./
American Assn. of Retired Persons



TECHNICAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS

	AUDIO COUNTERMEASURES Protect against invasion of privacy. Detect and override illegal wiretapping and bugging. Tape recorder detection, surveillance spectrum receivers, telephone analyzers and more.	
	COMMUNICATIONS/SOUND Longplay and miniature recorders, dialed number printers, walkie-talkies, direction finding gear, wireless earphones. LEA is in step with your requirements and today's technology.	
	OPTICAL SYSTEMS Night vision devices, remote observation by wireless, special lenses, ultra-miniature video camera, surveillance scope. Seeing is believing.	
	SPECIAL SERVICES Voice stress training school, security analysis and consulting, full expert services, design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.	
	CONTRABAND DETECTION Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms and VIP's.	
	PERSONAL PROTECTION Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flare, power mile. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.	
	SECURITY Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.	
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≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



Traditions are so much a part of the Supreme Court that when the times demand a procedural reform, the Justices, perhaps afraid to depart from the old ways, very quietly usher in the change. Such was the situation when the Court began the first full-text plenary decision of the 1980-81 term with the words "Justice White delivered the opinion of the Court."

Conspicuously absent was the title "Mr." from the official designation for Court members, "Mr. Justice." The deletion of the title, which was neither announced nor officially explained, occurred when Associate Justice John Paul Stevens informed the clerk's office last month to discontinue the use of "Mr." in all official correspondence and records.

Coming at this point in time, the Court's action increased the speculation that the sitting Justices are perhaps preparing for the appointment of a woman to the nation's highest court by President-elect Reagan. Some observers, however, have hinted that the Court's action may have been premature. According to one recent report from the Wall Street Journal's Capital Bureau, it is unlikely that a vacancy will occur on the Court in the near future. Associate Justice Marshall, said to be one of the most likely candidates to leave the bench, has indicated his intention "to serve out his lifetime term." The two most senior Justices, along with the Chief Justice, have also expressed no intention of leaving the Court.

Perhaps the most noticeable evidence of the Court's action will be in the opening remarks in oral argument. Traditionally attorneys have started the oral argument with the words "Mr. Chief Justice and may it please the Court." But whatever alternative words attorneys eventually agree to use in addressing the Court, it will have little effect on the dignity and importance of the oral argument sessions.

Following is an analysis of some of the criminal justice-related issues raised in the most recent oral argument session, held earlier this month.

Warrantless Wiretaps

Under the guise of national security, the highest officials of the Nixon Administration authorized warrantless wiretaps on the home telephones of key employees of the Federal government. The emotional scars and pain suffered by

the employees and their families paralleled the national agony when we all learned that our elected leader and his closest advisors overstepped the boundaries of the power entrusted to them under the Constitution.

Now, almost eight years after the breach of trust was discovered, the Supreme Court is being asked once again to do justice and thereby write the final chapter in the history of that tragic period. Specifically, the Court has been asked to hold ex-President Nixon, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman personally liable for damages resulting from the installation and operation of an illegal telephone wiretap.

The present case arose shortly after the 1973 trial of Daniel Ellsberg. During that trial it was learned that as part of an attempt to halt leaks of information, the White House ordered a 21-month tap placed upon the home telephone of Morton Halperin, a member of the National Security Council staff. Halperin and his family brought a suit against then-President Nixon and nine other high ranking government officials, seeking damages for injuries due to emotional distress and mental anguish.

At the district court level it was found that only Nixon, Haldeman, and the late Attorney General John Mitchell had violated the Fourth Amendment rights of the Halperins. The district court, however, did not find that those three men violated Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968, which covers the type of electronic surveillance utilized by the government. As a result of these findings the court awarded the Halperins \$1.00 in nominal damages.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected the nominal damage award. While agreeing with the district court's findings of law, that there had in fact been a Fourth Amendment violation, the appellate court further determined that if the Halperins could demonstrate "injury due to emotional distress and mental anguish they would be entitled to more than a nominal recovery."

Departing from the finding of the lower court, the appellate court further found evidence of Dr. Kissinger's involvement in the wiretap operation. The evidence was of a sufficient nature to raise questions of fact which necessitated Dr. Kissinger's further involvement in the case.

Among the arguments which were urged on behalf of the defendants by the government attorneys was that Nixon should be entitled to absolute immunity from personal damage liability for his conduct while in office. They also pressed the notion that the absolute Presidential immunity should extend to those who act at the President's direction.

It was also argued that the three other named defendants, including Dr. Kissinger, "are entitled to absolute immunity from liability based on advice they gave the President on matters within their respective areas of official responsibility." Further basis for not finding the defendants personally liable was the fact that at the time of the illegal wiretap the constitutional status of national security wiretaps was unsettled. (Kissinger v. Halperin, No. 79-880, scheduled for oral argument December 8 or 9, 1980.)

Border Searches

One of the most difficult law enforcement problems encountered by those

charged with immigration law enforcement is the prevention of the illegal entry of aliens over the Mexican-American border. In order to more effectively stop the influx of aliens, the United States Border Patrol had urged the Supreme Court to overturn a recent appellate court decision restricting the agency's basis for stopping vehicles coming across the border.

The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit had ruled last year that in order to have a "founded suspicion" which would justify the stopping of a vehicle, the Border Patrol officers may not rely solely on an alien smugglers profile. The appellate court concluded that the test to justify the stop "must be read as requiring some additional fact or facts which focus suspicion on the individual or vehicle stopped."

In the present case, the appellate court rejected the officer's stop, which had netted a camper full of aliens, based on the sole suspicious fact that the defendants' vehicle "passed the officers' post headed west and returned headed east, both times in the pre-dawn hours."

Based on the totality of the circumstances which gave rise to the questioned stop, the government argued that the facts and conclusions made by the officers satisfied the test of reasonable suspicion that the vehicle contained aliens as set forth in *United States v.*

Brignoni-Ponce, 422 U.S. 873 (1975). The officers who conducted the stop and search had noted that a "particular guide had been repeatedly leading large groups of illegal aliens on foot across the Mexican border through the same 30 miles of sparsely-populated terrain to a relatively uninhabited section of an east-west highway... where they were apparently picked up by a van, camper, or similar vehicle capable of concealing a group of eight to 20 people."

At 4:30 A.M. on January 31, 1977, the defendant's camper, traveling westward, passed two U.S. Border Patrol agents stationed approximately 30 miles east of the customary pickup point. At 6:12 on the same morning, the camper again passed the officers, who stopped the vehicle and conducted a search which discovered the aliens.

The defendants argued that despite the facts presented by the agents the stop was a "random seizure" which is not allowed under the Fourth Amendment. The specific question argued before the Court was whether the founded suspicion of criminal activity may be based on circumstantial evidence which suggests a particular person or vehicle is involved, or whether it must be based on "direct observation of inherently suspicious activity." (*United States v. Cortez*, No. 79-404, scheduled for oral argument on December 1, 1980.)

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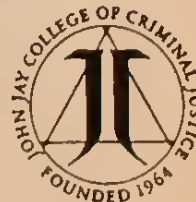
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Blinding accusations bring India to brink of a police strike; Mexico drives against stolen imports; Taiwan tries military justice

Rank and file in Bihar say spike or strike

A threatened statewide police strike hangs in the wind in the northern Indian region of Bihar, after 15 officers were suspended in connection with the blindings of at least 31 persons awaiting trial for criminal offenses.

Backing the police demand for reinstatement of their colleagues was a general strike in the Bhagalpur district which reportedly brought normal life in the area to a standstill. The strike, supported by business and political leaders, lawyers, college teachers, and others, kept schools, government offices, banks, and public transportation systems closed for at least three days.

The suspended police officers have been charged with deliberately blinding at least 31 suspects by sticking needles in the prisoners' eyes and then pouring acid on the wounds. According to the *Washington Post*, the blindings have been taking place since last February in

five police stations. Complaints concerning the brutality were filed last July in local courts in Bihar, which is about 180 miles northwest of Calcutta.

No action was taken on the matter until recently, however, when jail authorities in Bhagalpur petitioned the government for bigger staffs to handle what they saw as an influx of sightless inmates. The nation's leading newspapers picked up the story, a move that apparently pressured the government to investigate the incidents.

Repercussions over the incidents have reached to the very top of Indian politics, with several members of Parliament unsuccessfully attempting to link the atrocities to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

Gandhi herself said she "felt physically sick" when she heard about the brutality, declaring that she will donate almost \$2,000 — a small fortune in the impoverished rural areas of India — to each of the victims involved.

The government has stated that it is



sending a team of eye specialists to Bhagalpur to see if sight could be restored to any of the blinded men at government expense. Meanwhile, the suspects are confined to prison as they await Supreme Court decisions on habeas corpus petitions to get them released.

Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud of the Indian Supreme Court has ordered two court officials to go to the prison to get firsthand information on the incidents. He noted that the testimony of doctors at a hearing brought by 15 of the prisoners "will shock the conscience of mankind."

The police officers' actions apparently do not shock the consciences of local residents. Jagannath Mishra, chief minister of the state of Bihar, has indicated on several occasions that the blindings have "a social sanction" in the community.

Leading citizens of Bihar have been quoted in the *India Express* as saying that they found "nothing wrong" with the blindings, stating that the criminals "deserved it." Their sentiments were echoed by those participating in a demonstration at the regional police office, where the planned transfer of the suspended superintendent of the Bhagalpur force was met with vehement opposition.

Reports that the blindings were encouraged by officers at the top of the Bihar police were trumpeted by the *Express*, which proclaimed that "the cruelty has the sanction and active support of senior police officials who daily brief their minions on the highly commendable and effective method of dealing with criminals."

The *Times of India*, meanwhile, charged in an editorial that blinding is nothing more than a switch from the common police practice of shooting accused criminals who they feel will be difficult to convict, and then claiming that they were killed in an attempted escape.

A.B. Vajpayee, a leading opponent of the Prime Minister's party, praised the press for bringing the blindings to the public's attention. But Information Minister Vasant Sathe urged caution, noting "if you blow it up you will demoralize the police force and the administration and irritate them by your generalizations."

The irritation already appears to be spreading within the local police, with members of the force wearing black badges in a demonstration of solidarity with their suspended fellow officers. While state Chief Secretary P. P. Nayyar has debunked reports of a police mutiny, other local officials have asked the federal government to send in national police in the event of a Bihar strike.

Thieves pick up U.S. pickups for south-of-the-border sales

The Mexican government announced last month that it is assigning a task force of 500 police officers to pull the emergency brake on the massive importation of vehicles stolen on the American side the U.S./Mexican border.

Commenting on the scope of the problem for the Associated Press, Ed Sanders

of the Texas Department of Public Safety said that about 6,000 vehicles are stolen and taken south annually in his state. The more frequently purloined vehicles are pickup trucks, camper-equipped trucks, and Ford vans and Broncos.

"For trucks are the most popular because of the parts availability down there, and because the 1977 through 1979 models are very easy to steal," said Sgt. Jim Davis, head of Tucson, Arizona's auto theft unit. "It takes about a minute to pull the ignition and replace it."

The new Mexican task force was agreed to by the Attorneys General of the United States and Mexico, Benjamin R. Civiletti and Oscar Flores Sanchez. Officers involved in the effort will track and seize vehicles that have been taken to Mexico illegally.

Mexican officials have had an inter-jurisdictional agreement with the San Diego County Sheriff's Office for the past few months, a cooperative effort that has already led to the return of 14 stolen vehicles from Mexico. Nearly 1,600 trucks and cars were stolen in unincorporated areas of the county last year, and only one in seven was recovered, officials noted.

Farm and construction equipment are two other hot items on the exportation hit list. "One of these days, Mexico is going to sink into the ocean with all the bulldozers and tractor-trailers going over there," Sanders observed.

Sheriff Oren Fox of Imperial County, California, reported that eight pieces of farm equipment worth \$1.5 million have been stolen from his jurisdiction this year.

Military courts crack the whip of death on convicted felons

The deterrent effect of capital punishment is being put to the test in Taiwan, where the Nationalist Chinese are attempting to decrease violent crime by trying offenders in military courts that have the authority to impose the death penalty.

Since the government authorized the courts martial of civilian defendants on October 1, six people have been sentenced to death and four have been executed under the speedy form of military justice.

Commenting on the new policy, which applies to persons charged with armed robbery, murder and kidnapping, a military spokesman said the move would "clear off the malicious tumors in society at the fastest speed."

It remains to be seen, however, whether the swift surgery has been successful in discouraging further violence. Police statistics revealed that there were 70 murders and 26 robberies throughout the island nation in October. Four months earlier, when the Taiwan Garrison Command set up a special task force to deal with growing crime, there were 62 murders and 15 robberies.

An official of the national police administration told the Associated Press that fewer guns had been used in the October robberies. "The court-martial measure is effective to some extent," he added.

Tracking down hope



Lars, a specially trained police dog from Frankfurt, West Germany, and his trainer Anton Enzler sift through the rubble of houses in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, Italy, searching for victims and possible survivors of the recent earthquake there. They were part of a corps of specially trained canine teams sent to join in the rescue operation.

Wide World Photo

FBI develops profiles to change face of sex probes

Detectives who are tracking down a rape/murder suspect may soon be able to plug into a nationwide computer network and come out with an accurate psychological and informational profile of the killer.

The proposed system is being developed by two FBI special agents who are part of the Behavioral Science Unit at the bureau's academy in Quantico, Virginia. Using their profiling technique on an informal basis, the G-men have already assisted local police in hundreds of sex-slaying cases and are participating in solving such notorious crimes as Atlanta's multiple child killings and Great Britain's Yorkshire Ripper murders.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News earlier this month, Robert K. Ressler, who is teamed with John Douglas on the project, explained that the method involves detecting abnormal patterns at the scenes of sexually related homicides.

"All people have personality traits that can be more or less identified," he said. "But an abnormal person becomes ritualized even more so and there's a pattern in his behavior. Often times, the behavior and the personality are reflected in the crime scene of that individual."

Ressler indicated that the technique hinges on detectives examining the scene of the crime with new eyes. "By studying the crime scene from the psychological standpoint, rather than from the technical, evidence-gathering standpoint, you could recreate the personality of the individual who committed the crime. If the crime scene is abnormal, it would indicate that their personality is abnormal."

While the team has been working on the system for the past seven years, it has been using a computer to compile information for a little more than a year. "The computer is merely storing data," Ressler said of the unit's IBM 380, "which has not been really utilized in the actual profiling process as yet. We're using the computer at this time to find commonalities that are verifying some of our original theories."

Johnson and Ressler's computer may contain the most unusual programming in America. A large part of their data base was put together from in-depth interviews with about 30 of the nation's more notorious murderers.

The team has sat down at the interview table with "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz, Charles Manson, Richard Speck, assassin Sirhan Sirhan, and would-be presidential assassins Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme and Sara Jane Moore. According to Douglas, Berkowitz was "articulate," and Ressler described Manson as "a delightful character."

"Socially, Manson would fit into any group of young people," Ressler said. "He tells you what you want to hear. He's charismatic, but very manipulative."

The two agents maintain the scientific integrity of the interviews by working from a 57-page questionnaire that they put together by drawing from their backgrounds as investigators and psychological experts. Both men hold master's degrees in the behavioral sciences.

"The interview format consists of several hundred questions," Ressler noted. "What we look at is the background and social development, a physical description of the individual, physical characteristics, medical and psychiatric history, family history, employment, recreation and hobbies."

"Then we start looking at the victim data, what brought the victim to the indi-



Special Agents Robert Ressler (l.) and John Douglas

vidual and vice-versa," the agent continued. "We have a series of questions devoted to the crime scene. When you put all of this together, what you're doing is getting the potential for computer profiling."

Douglas pointed out that the majority of the killers they interviewed have come from unhappy homes and tend to be transient, paranoid individuals with low self-esteem. They tend to visit the graves of their victims, sometimes during the funeral, and are intrigued by law enforcement, often taking jobs as security guards. "The majority are psychopathic with a great deal of repressed anger and hostility," the agent remarked.

The project is currently attempting to categorize the personality types of the killers. "This is rough now because we haven't gone that far, but we're looking at two basic categories — an organized personality and a disorganized one," Ressler stated.

In the ongoing research, the first category has been broken down into three distinct types. An "organized-aggressive" is said to be a macho-type rapist-killer; an "organized-passive" is a shy individual, and an "organized-sadistic" is described as the type who tortures his victims, sometimes for days on end before killing them.

The disorganized personality was described by the team as an individual who is "severely" mentally disturbed. "These things are still shaping up yet in our computer runs," Ressler observed. "They're really not definite, nor have we named these types specifically yet. But on the crime scenes we generally find these four categories continually cropping up, and that's where your profiling comes in."

At this point, Ressler and Douglas have combined instinct and science to provide sex-killer profiles to local agencies who request their services, in a method that Ressler described as "brainstorming." But criminals may soon bear more of the brunt of the FBI's storm, since the agents plan to expand their system in a nationwide computer hookup.

"It's feasible because the FBI has agents in every major city in the country who are tied to 59 field offices, each of which has a sex-crime coordinator," Ressler explained. "With the ability of these people to go off and conduct interviews on their own in their respective

areas, they could pump in completed interview forms to Quantico. Over a period of several years, we could have ourselves one hell of a data base."

If the team's plans come to fruition, law enforcers could have an unprecedented wealth of information at their fingertips. Ressler pointed out that most studies of murders are currently limited in their sampling "to anywhere from a half a dozen to 10" homicides, while the Behavioral Science Unit will have a system that may soon contain over 1,000 in-depth case histories. "With that kind of a data base, computerized profiling is not only a possibility, it's guaranteed," he declared.

The agent commented that the sex-crime profiling service might take a place beside the FBI's fingerprinting and laboratory assistance that is currently provided to local law enforcement.

"This is several years down the road,"

tracking England's Yorkshire Ripper, who recently stabbed to death his 13th female victim.

"My partner and I went to Bramshill [National Police College] this summer on a presentation basis," Ressler noted. "We informally got together with the main officer in the case and did a short analysis of this thing. It has been suggested by the Yorkshire police people that they would possibly be interested in coming to the academy or having us return there to do a complete run on the case."

Douglas and Ressler's brainstorming profile sessions have led to a 90 percent accuracy rating for the system. "I can't say that 90 percent of the time people have been caught," the agent noted, "but if the police get a profile and they catch the guy, we find that even if the profile was not instrumental in the capture, it is accurate."

In spite of their accuracy, the agent's psychological sketches do not replace the need for old-fashioned detective work on the part of the local police. "Providing a profile has not always assured the apprehension of the individual," Ressler observed. "However, even if the profile wasn't the main criteria in catching the guy, only infrequently do we find any major problems in the profile. The race, the sex, the age bracket, the occupation type, the body type, the marital status, the personality type all pretty well fit very close in line."

Currently, the profiling service is known to the law enforcement community through a word-of-mouth process. Officers who have attended courses led by Ressler and Douglas at the FBI National Academy or at on-site training sessions are the primary disciples of the new technique.

"The volume by word of mouth has brought us to the point where we're getting several cases a day sometimes," Ressler noted. "We've formalized the system so that the officer who phones in will

'Even if the profile wasn't the main criteria in catching the guy, only infrequently do we find any major problems in the profile.'

he said. "But it would be a tremendous boon to clearing up the types of crimes that most often perplex local police agencies because of the fact that they just don't have the resources to do this type of work."

While the computer network is still a twinkle in Ressler's and Douglas's eyes, the two agents have not been stingy in sharing the secrets of the criminal mind that they have uncovered so far. Douglas and another agent, Roy Hazelwood, recently went down to Atlanta to help police there in a case that involves the murder or disappearance of 15 black children.

"They profiled who would be involved in this type of killing spree," Ressler said. "The profile itself has a lid on it now because it is being used in an investigative sequence. Back here, our unit has analyzed the Atlanta case and we have some pretty positive feelings about what type of person or persons might be involved."

But the pair have not limited their work to the United States, where they regularly conduct psychological profiling courses at the FBI National Academy. This summer they became involved in

provide the photograph, the autopsy report and everything else to the field officer in his area, which will forward it to us as an open case."

The agent stressed, however, that not every case can be profiled. "We're selective. We'll only accept a case when we feel we have a reasonable chance of being successful. We're not going to take a shot in the dark if there's not sufficient information."

Citing the death of academic literature in the area, Ressler noted that a textbook on the profiling techniques might be forthcoming within a year. He said that two internationally recognized authorities in the field of sexual assault, Dr. A. Nicholas Groth and Dr. Ann Wolbert Burgess, have joined him and Douglas in the project.

"Our goal is to come out with a textbook that would lend itself to both the investigative and medical profession in the techniques of psychological profiling. I think psychiatry needs to sharpen up in this area. Psychiatrists could do the job if they were schooled, but most of them just don't have the criminal investigative background."

Society should pay its debt to released prisoners

Measured by any standard, our current penal system is a dismal failure. The need for a drastic overhaul and reappraisal of our present correctional practices has been articulated many times during the past ten years. Some four Presidential commissions have been established, and

with the present status of the correctional system.

Our present correctional system is a product of all the injustices and double standards to which our general society is heir. Though we speak of collective responsibility when using the words "society" and "public," it really boils down to an individual responsibility in the final analysis. For though we collectively hate crime, violence and vengeance, while espousing the virtues of justice, humanity and compassion, we as individuals by our actions often encourage crime and criminality.

Here we find the paradox that continuously crops up in any discussion of crime and criminality. We — society — admonish the inmate to seek socially approved goals but we do not provide socially approved access to these goals in our institutions. We teach the prisoner to hate — and ask him to love. We strip the prisoner of all responsibility — and ask him to become responsible. We degrade, demean, and dehumanize — and ask the prisoner to gain some measure of self-respect. In general, we teach unmarketable vocational skills — and say we have provided a trade. At the end of this process, we open the front gate, give the prisoner \$50 and say "Go out in the community and survive." Isn't that good thinking? After release from the institution, we continue to discriminate against and to stigmatize the ex-offender who now has "paid his debt to society." This is particularly true in the area of employment practices and the hiring of the ex-convict. They know that they will always be considered risks, and will never be given jobs with any kind of responsibility.

As a result of these societal (or community) attitudes, rehabilitation is vir-

tually non-existent in our prisons, and our institutions have become revolving doors with the same people going in and coming out. Treatment is largely an undefinable, vague process which almost insures that the prisoner will return to prison. Thus, the most enlightened country in the free world operates a system of prisons that performs merely a warehousing function, into which are crammed the poor, the socially outcast, the ignorant, the emotionally disturbed and the mentally ill. Our correctional system can best be described as monuments to injustice, and to economic and human waste.

We do not mean to imply that the inmate hears no responsibility for getting himself into the correctional system — most certainly he does. We just happen to believe that what we do *with* the inmate while incarcerated is considerably more important than what we do *to* him. At least 20 percent of prison inmates are completely impervious to anything that the system attempts to do for them. But what of the other 80 percent? For the general public and the prison administration, there are no established differences between the two groups. They are all lumped together and treated in an identical manner.

Our apathetic society pays handsomely for this in the long run. Incarceration provides very short-term protection for the community. Generally, 90 percent of all those presently incarcerated will return to their respective communities upon release. General public acceptance of progressive penal practices and humanistic treatment is still many years away. Who among us can dare to speak of "modern" penology and treatment when the minimum standards of operation proposed by the American Correctional Association at its first congress, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870, have yet to be implemented in most of our institutions?

The public must not only understand, they must accept the fact that effective rehabilitation cannot take place in the correctional system as long as other goals (the deterrence of crime, the protection of society, and the re-socialization of the offender) are subordinated to the single goal of punishment. The goal should be prevention of criminal behavior and not revenge for such behavior.

In the light of the contemporary criminological theory of the past decade, which views crime and delinquency as symptoms of community disorganization, as much as the disorganization of individual personalities, any solutions must come from the community, as prisons will never "rehabilitate" as long as the majority of prison administrators believe that persons are sent to prison for punishment and not as punishment.

The prison community merely reflects the standards, goals, and priorities for

the larger free community.

It is now widely believed (and generally accepted) that reintegration of the offender into the community cannot be accomplished in the rigid, custodial setting found in most institutions.

The repeated evidence in many research studies of the ineffectiveness of incarceration has led to the redistribution of some serious, but not dangerous offenders from institutional to community programs. The range of programs and resources that should be developed by correctional systems as alternatives to incarceration have been outlined by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals during a national conference held during 1973. Minimum alternatives suggested include:

¶ Pre-trial and/or pre-sentence diversion programs;

¶ Non-residential supervision programs in addition to probation and/or parole;

¶ Residential alternatives to incarceration.

¶ Pre-release programs;

¶ Community facilities for released offenders in the critical re-entry phase — with provisions for return to the institution, if necessary.

In addition to these community correctional programs, it is suggested that the large fortress-like institutions be torn down and replaced with smaller ones for those who require incarceration. Clearly more psychiatric counseling and more meaningful vocational training is also needed and of course more involvement of the community in the decision-making process. Unless society is willing to keep a large and growing number of offenders in permanent custody, then it must also begin to accept greater responsibility in the areas of social control and correction.

If, however, society is still determined to keep these offenders incarcerated, then it must be willing to pay the price. The issue then becomes quite simple: Are the goals of punishment and temporary incarceration worth the high costs of constructing and maintaining prisons and other institutions, as well as the personal and social costs incurred through exposing individuals to the institutional experience?

It is useless to talk about prisons as if they were a world of their own. The prison is a part of our entire social system, and it can only function well if harmony exists in the remaining parts of the system. The decision to reshape the philosophy and practices of corrections must be forced by the realization that the human and economic waste that follows in the wake of a punitive approach completely disregards all of our accumulated knowledge relative to human behavior and the human potential and is inconsistent with rehabilitation and human needs.

PUBLIC FORUM By SLOAN T. LETMAN and HERBERT SCOTT

dozens of legislative reports and more than 500 books and articles have been written in a plea for prison and/or correctional reform.

Although the treatment approach in corrections was a major breakthrough in its time, the undesirable effects of the approach have become increasingly more evident as the concept of individual treatment became the dominating force in the correctional system. Equating offenders with the "sick" is a fallacy when the sick and the doctor are in conflict, and when the prescribed treatment fails to bring about the desirable results — or a cure.

It has been estimated that at least 70 percent of the population of our prisons, which numbers over one million, are not "corrected." They are the recidivists, failures of the system, who return to our institutions after one or more exposures to the correctional process. They have been neither reformed nor rehabilitated.

With the certainty of offending some people, we submit that Americans not only want but need crime and criminality. It provides for us an easily identifiable group that we can look down upon, feel superior to, segregate, and inflict varying degrees of emotional, psychological, and physical punishment upon. Most Americans are quite satisfied

New from the John Jay Press!

BRUTAL JUSTICE

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Some high-speed suggestions:

Chiefs should chase sane pursuit driving guidelines

ANALYSIS

By D.P. VAN BLARICOM

When Herb Robinson raised the important public issue of high-speed police chases in the *Seattle Times* (October 27), I was reminded that little data exist on this police practice as a cause of death.

Two surveys address the matter directly. The first, conducted by the Physicians for Automotive Safety in 1969, found that more than 500 citizens are killed an-

D.P. Van Blaricom, 45, has been chief of police in Bellevue, Washington, since 1975, after joining the department in 1956 and rising through the ranks.



nually as a direct result of high-speed chases.

The second was undertaken in 1979 by the New Jersey Police Traffic Officers Association. Researchers discovered that a police officer is twice as likely to be killed in a high-speed pursuit as to be shot to death by a criminal. And if we examine the latest data on police shooting deaths of citizens, we find that the chance of being killed by a speeding car in a police chase is greater than that of being fatally shot by a police bullet.

For the average American, however, the chances are really much higher of being a random victim of pursuit, because almost everyone killed from that cause is either an innocent bystander or minor violator, whereas those who are shot to death are most often engaged in criminal behavior.

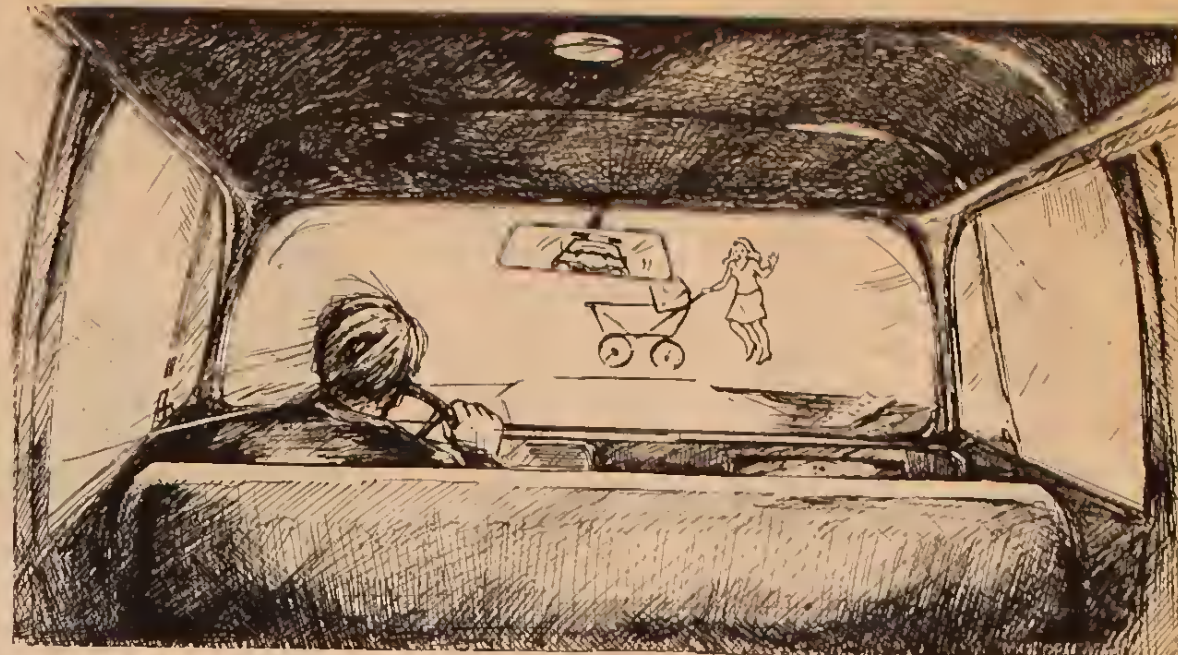
Given these facts, we would expect that the general public would be outraged by deaths resulting from police chases and be less concerned about the fewer and more justifiable deaths arising out of police shootings. But the exact opposite is the case. We would also expect that the police would stress driver training and vehicle safety equipment more than firearms practice or body armor, but here too the exact opposite is true.

Why? Is it that police shootings are more interesting and thereby attract greater attention, with intriguing debates about whether they were justified, or is it that people who may wonder about the wisdom of police pursuits simply find themselves without an alternative answer? After all, it may be argued, deaths resulting from chases are certainly not intentional and besides, if the police do not pursue, will that not just encourage everyone to run rather than stop?

Well, maybe a few more will run (personally, I doubt it) and we will have to catch them later, or a few might escape altogether. But in the final analysis, is that not preferable to the substantial risk of taking an innocent human life? I think it is, and an experience of my own may explain that opinion.

When I was a young police officer 20 years ago, I engaged in a pursuit that started with a simple speeding violation and ended in a crash that left two dead! The driver of the pursued car was killed and that was bad enough, but a young woman riding in another car was killed, too, when the person I was chasing ran a stop sign at over 100 miles an hour, hitting her broadside. I can vividly recall that scene these many years later and still experience an inevitable feeling of guilt for my part in those tragic deaths.

Another sobering fact is that had I



been driving a faster car, I would have been pressing the chase more closely and would most likely have been the third fatality myself. Why? Because when young police officers (older officers outgrow the tendency) become caught up in the "spirit of the chase," they focus on the single objective of catching their quarry, and the longer the chase continues, this goal progressively excludes all other considerations. With siren screaming, the adrenalin pumping, and "that s.o.b." still running from them, judgment is impaired and the whole scenario is reduced to a deadly simple formula of "you run — we chase." And how do such chases end?

Sometimes the pursued driver escapes and sometimes he even stops. But most often, either he or the police (frequently both) end up in an accident that usually involves some innocent third party who just happened to be in the way.

So, what has been the police answer to this problem? Well, commonly none. Where pursuit-driving policies do exist, they usually rely upon the pursuing officer to exercise "good judgment." For instance, the state standard developed by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs recommends that a written policy be adopted, but then proposes that "officers involved in vehicular pursuits should be held accountable for the continuation of a pursuit." The fallacy of that approach is that the officer who is actually involved in the pursuit is extremely unlikely to exercise any real judgment at all, as I have explained.

The proof of that assertion can be readily discerned from the very accident statistics resulting from these chases. But as a more poignant illustration, please consider those wild police pursuits through several jurisdictions, where everyone joins in the fun and a path of wrecked cars is left in their wake. Good judgment?

We are obliged to ask ourselves, of course, is there an alternative way to react when someone in a car disobeys a police command to stop? The reply can only be a firm YES, and the answer is a well-written policy that strictly controls police chases in the interest of public safety. That policy must minimally require:

1. That a supervisor will continually monitor the progress of any pursuit and has the specific responsibility to make an objective judgment (he is NOT involved

in the chase himself) on whether it should be continued at any point.

2. That the supervisor will order a pursuit discontinued whenever its hazard exceeds the relative value of an arrest. Upon failure to do so, he will answer for the consequences.

Tough? Yes. Popular? No. Necessary? You bet your life it is!

I am not so naive as to expect that there will be a rush to update pursuit-driving policies with my suggestion that we exercise more administrative responsibility and thereby prevent unnecessary deaths; or, for that matter, that many police officers will even agree with the need to do so. The freedom to exercise individual judgment is jealously guarded in policing, and the "right" to chase bad guys regardless of the consequences is akin to sacred. Those attitudes, no matter how unrealistic in our contemporary urban environment, will not be easily discarded.

But at least we can start the questioning process toward a more wholly rational view of the police role. That role should not include the killing of others or ourselves, regardless of how unintentional that killing may be, to bring minor violators to justice.

Next time you read about a chase through city streets or along many miles of the same highways that you drive, ask yourself if it really made sense. Particularly question its justification if any person was accidentally killed, and especially if it started with a traffic violation or some kids in a stolen car. Think about whether the means justified the end, and if another tragedy should have been prevented.

In all likelihood, you will probably not have long to wait before you can ask those questions — after still another spectacular incident of cops-and-robbers chasing through our streets here or elsewhere.

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Debate ensues over best methods to institute reform

Continued from Page 1

been complimentary of the operation of the last ten years of the academy," he observed. "They don't realize that the challenge to the consulting firm was not to do a history of what we had, but to study and evaluate the quality and quantity of training being offered at this time."

Metts pointed to a full-blown controversy, prompted by press coverage of the report's release last month, noting that the media hattle may have resulted in the board's lukewarm response to the study.

"I think they've gotten stirred by Dr. Parker's comment to the media that [the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy] is the worst he has ever seen," Metts remarked. "That's not the issue; that's a smoke screen."

Author Claims Misquote

Apparently not wanting to see the work involved in the 15-month study go up in smoke, Parker agreed that the local press "sensationalized" the report's release. "I've been misquoted a lot in South Carolina, where reporters have asked me to comment on how their system compares to others," he observed. "I said in some areas they compare very favorably, but in other areas they don't."

Moyer also indicated that media inflation of the differences in perspective between the two sides of the training issue had gotten out of hand. "As far as I'm concerned, I have no conflict with the report," he stated. "I think some of the conclusions it reached were not justified, but this is a matter of opinion. I just regret that it got into an area where it appears to be controversial, with one person attacking another person."

The report does get personal with one of its major thrusts, recommending that the academy revamp its curriculum to personalize training for South Carolina recruits. "They're using a lock-step mentality in terms of training," Parker commented. "People come in at the same time; they are exposed to the same learning materials; they graduate on the same day. That's very inefficient. There is no assessment of individuals prior to coming into the training environment and afterwards there is no tracking. The majority of the training is lecture format. Our analysis of the training materials found that it is not the most conducive to learning."

Metts went further in criticizing the academy's current learning plan, asserting that the curriculum is "stagnated and outdated." He recalled that when his department's legal specialist went through the academy's basic training program, she was required to take elementary courses

"even though she could have taught them as well as, if not better than the instructors there."

"I don't think the academy has kept up with change," Metts said. "There's no flexibility. Every recruit regardless of his background has to go through a set curriculum, whether they have a Ph.D. or a high school education, whether they have 10 years of law enforcement experience or none."

Director questions assessment call

The sheriff applauded the report's recommendation that recruit capabilities be assessed before they begin training, noting that such a move would help "get them on the job quicker" and be an impetus for individual training.

But from his seat at the top of the state's training system, Moyer suggested that such a course of action is easier said than done. "Isn't the same component applicable to public school or college?" he demanded. "You have varying levels of intelligence and comprehension and individual training would be good. However, there's a lot of merit in having group discussions and group considerations of problems and projects that police, in particular, face. We have a lot of role-playing and situational kinds of things where it requires group action and group evaluation. If you put an individual on carrels or modems of some type, you miss that."

Noting that his staff has been assessing individualized training for the past few years, Moyer contended that the method works well with certain subjects, "but there are others where you absolutely cannot and it is not efficient for them."

But the report sang the praises of carrels, pointing out that the individualized learning stations can help build better police officers. "From my standpoint, this is where we'll go in the future," Parker noted. "No longer can we afford to throw our money away on the lecture format. It's just not efficient; it doesn't make sense. People learn optimally by doing, not by having someone tell them."

Training the Trainers

Parker also questioned the qualifications of the people who are doing the telling at the academy, noting that South Carolina has no qualifications process for criminal justice instructors. "There are people down there training who have never had trainers' courses," he said. "I find it very disturbing as a professional to know that situation exists."

But Moyer stuck by his staff of 16 police instructors, noting that only one does not have a college degree and that all



Sheriff James Metts

except one have extensive police experience. "I have pointed out to critics that if you go to college, you will find that it's not a necessary requirement for a professor to have taken courses in educational methodology," he noted. "If it's not required for colleges, why should it be required for police academies?"

However, Parker believes that the academy's instructors would be receptive to broadening their professional expertise through certification and training. "I don't think you're getting resistance from the trainers down there," he remarked. "I think you're getting resistance from Mr. Moyer, feeling that it's not a high priority because he hasn't put any emphasis on that."

In response, the academy director denied that he was unyielding to change, citing several of his facility's innovations. "How many police academies teach the metric system? How many academies teach their police officers emergency child birth techniques? We do. How many teach arson investigation to the point where we teach it cooperatively between police departments and fire departments?"

Parker indicated that the academy could become an innovator in the field if the report's suggestions are followed. "The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy has limitless abilities and equipment. They have very capable individuals there and also the University of South Carolina is willing to lend its support. It just takes that top-management commitment to pursue that. They are not decades away from it. To Moyer tribute,

they're already trying to implement some of the recommendations."

Reading the Letters of the Laws

One point in the report that has already been carried out concerns the reading of academy test material to recruits who have comprehension problems. Moyer noted that he would articulate the questions for recruits who "had the makings of a good cop but couldn't read rapidly."

"Some of my staff agrees with Parker that we shouldn't be doing that and let them fail," the director said. "So we're going to cut that out. From now on, we won't read them the questions, but I don't have any regrets about having done that."

The report also cited a more serious problem, regarding violations of a state law which mandates academy training for recruits within one year after they are hired. In a survey of 650 county and local enforcers, the researchers found that more than a fourth of the respondents had not received training within the allotted time period.

"I think there is liability there because if the person runs a red light in an emergency situation and he's never had pursuit driving, something might happen," Parker said. "Additionally, if someone shoots another person and he's never been trained in firearms, there's liability there."

Sheriff Metts pointed out that the academy is not to blame for the training delay. "That's going on because you've got such a turnover in law enforcement people at lower levels. So the mandatory one-year rule is violated often. That's not a problem with the academy. It's a problem with the system."

The sheriff pointed out that the time lag for training recruits makes the academy's job more difficult when the officers do go in for instruction. "They go out and they do things and it might be a year or two later until they get to the academy. Then they've got to undo all of the bad things that they've been doing. That's a bad system."

From his point of view, Parker feels that the academy's effectiveness can be vastly improved through the report's recommendations, 90 percent of which, he believes, can be implemented without legislation.

He added that the PAS findings were submitted to an independent advisory committee, which approved all of the recommendations, sending them to Governor Dick Riley for review and subsequent action.

A model for change: excerpts from the PAS training report

Overview

(a partial listing)

A. Organization of the Training System

The existing training system... is significantly fragmented. This fragmentation causes duplication of training effort, lack of communication between training entities and higher training costs for the state as a whole.

B. Certification

The South Carolina statute states that "should any such person (with the powers of arrest) fail to successfully complete such basic training requirements within one year from his date of employment, he should not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer... until he has completed such basic training requirements." PAS analysis conducted throughout the state indicates that there are a significant number of law

enforcement officers who have continued to make arrests beyond the limits of their pre-training period. This situation is critical not only because a potential ground for case dismissal exists but also because an improperly effected arrest by such an officer raises serious liability problems. The liability pertains to the various departments, Training Academy and/or Council.

C. De-Certification

No method currently exists for removing the credentials of a law enforcement officer, regardless of the nature of the misconduct or circumstance involved.

D. Attrition

The State of South Carolina is presently experiencing one of the highest turnover rates among law enforcement officers in the country, necessitating an ever-expanding basic training program,

with the related problems of escalating training costs and declining access to training.

E. Audit

There is no on-going audit system to determine whether all law enforcement personnel are ever being sent to the Training Academy for certification.

F. Training Reimbursement

The reimbursement process for criminal justice and juvenile justice training costs does not allow the same eligibility for the entire training system. That is, the training staff of the Departments of Corrections, Juvenile Placement and Aftercare, Probation, Parole and Pardon, and Youth Services are not reimbursed for the same expenditures as the training staff of law enforcement agencies. The existing law precludes such a reimbursement process.

G. Membership of Training Council

The membership of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Training Council does not accurately reflect the composition of the criminal justice and juvenile justice system. The existing law precludes such a council composition.

H. Selection Process

The State of South Carolina has not established uniform selection procedures for law enforcement recruits. Selection procedures for recruits are established locally and the standards vary from in-depth testing to political affiliation. This problem is significant for the State of South Carolina because PAS consultants have observed law enforcement recruits in the training academy who could not read and therefore had to have examinations read to them.

Belt-tightening measure said to have missed a loop

Continued from Page 3

pressed concern that the state would eventually want a piece of their autonomy.

But problems of cost-effectiveness were evident in the plan as well. "Cooperation among local criminal justice agencies, for the purpose of achieving greater efficiency, was generally made more difficult by the bailout mechanism adopted by the state government," the study stated. "For example, only a complex series of contracts between cities and a county government could allow the county's sheriff's department to be compensated for taking over and centralizing the cities' crime laboratory functions."

State-mandated functions are also taking their toll on criminal justice agencies in the wake of Proposition-13 austerity. The report found that mandated programs and functions are tending to remain while non-mandated programs and operations are being cut. The upshot is that "local officials find themselves forced to undertake what to them seem to be low-priority activities."

Looking at the criminal justice system as a whole, the researchers suggested that the mechanism is taking a turn for the worse in the gears of Proposition 13. "We observed trends that we think portend a less humane and less responsive system," they commented. "Agencies generally respond to reduced budgets (in real dollars) by shedding demand: they stop performing certain kinds of activities that they previously would have undertaken on their own initiative or at the request of a citizen or another criminal justice agency."

In the case of the courts, the study suggested that judges are becoming more aware of the financial implications of their decisions and some have begun taking costs into account when rendering a verdict. "It seems likely that the issue will eventually be forced: either some individuals' rights will be compromised in the interest of government solvency or the government in question will actually be unable to comply with the court's order," the report observed. "Early cases of this type will no doubt be controversial and will lead to some rethinking of the values underlying our system of justice."

On the prosecution front, California

district attorneys have tightened the screws on their case screening procedures, which tended to be more stringent than in most jurisdictions elsewhere even before Proposition 13.

"Entire categories of crimes have been made ineligible for prosecution in some jurisdictions," the researchers remarked. "For example, the San Joaquin District Attorney has begun refusing non-violent misdemeanor cases brought in by the police, the Los Angeles District Attorney has stopped filing juvenile misdemeanor cases except for serious ones, and the Alameda County District Attorney is no longer prosecuting infractions in traffic cases."

The study also discovered some "invisible" cuts in prosecutorial effectiveness, particularly in the area of investigations. As a result, the report said, white-collar crimes, consumer fraud and official corruption may tend to be overlooked in a Proposition-13 society.

The effect of the voter referendum on California corrections was minimal, ac-

cording to the study, which noted that the system was plagued by "serious" overcrowding before the proposition became a reality.

Probation will undergo a change under the austerity measure, however. "We are going to have to look at the role of probation and what the expectations of the community are, then we will have to adjust the resources we have to what is needed," Kenneth Fure, the acting head of the Los Angeles county Probation Department, told the researchers. "The expectation that probation will have the resources to change criminal behavior will be removed."

Proposition 13's impact on criminal justice personnel throughout the state was not overlooked by the Rand Corporation: "Employees of the system have had some of the more interesting and rewarding aspects of their jobs eliminated. They feel the public does not hold their occupation or performance in high regard. And the prospects for future enhancements in their salaries and

benefits do not look nearly as favorable as they did a few years earlier."

Summing up their feelings on the Proposition 13 trend, the researchers quoted a previous Rand study which concluded that "a leaner and smaller public sector may also turn out to be meaner and harsher."

But the report noted that the issue will ultimately be left to the electorate to decide. "With the passage of time, voters will be able to judge whether they value their tax savings more or less highly than any disbenefits they experience from changes in government services," the study stated. "This collective judgment will determine whether fiscal limitations on government become more stringent or are relaxed in the future."

Copies of the 61-page report, which is entitled "The Impact of Proposition 13 on Local Criminal Justice Agencies: Emerging Patterns," can be obtained for \$5.00 each by writing: The Rand Corporation, Publications Department, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

Fyfe on off-duty sidearms:

Should cops leave them in the locker?

Continued from Page 3

ficial to utilize such officers as unarmed reporters of crimes in progress rather than as armed interveners.

"It is desirable and necessary that on-duty police fulfill the role of active interveners in threatening situations," the report noted. "It is also necessary, therefore, that they be distinguishable from most citizens by being armed during that time. It is less clear that it is desirable and necessary for police to attempt to fulfill the active intervener role while off duty. To do so, they must continue to be armed and therefore distinguishable from other citizens."

Fyfe observed that setting an off-duty officer apart from the general community runs contrary to current attempts to eliminate distinctions between police and the public that they serve. "It may be difficult for police to relate their own life experiences to those of the unarmed citizens for whom they work," he said.

Another argument for disarming officers who are not on the beat considers the inordinate amount of psychological stress that police face daily when they are on the job. "The combination of these job stresses and ready access to off-duty guns sometimes ends tragically," Fyfe said. "Many laudable efforts to avert such tragedies have focused on eliminating or neutralizing the stresses which precede them, but little or no attention has been given to the desirability or necessity of access to the off-duty guns which complete the tragedies."

The report also cited a dearth of information on the actual benefits of police officers carrying sidearms on a 24-hour basis. It noted that "it is not at all clear" whether off-duty cops reduce or actually create violence when they draw their revolvers in "well-intentioned interventions."

Providing a list of distinctions between the situations in which on-duty and off-

duty police typically intervene, Fyfe observed that working cops are often warned of potential violence by dispatchers before they reach a crime scene.

"Since this usually occurs while they are at a distance from the scene, they have the opportunity to plan their approach to it and to coordinate their efforts with colleagues," the report stated.

In contrast, off-duty interveners "rarely enjoy such luxuries," according to Fyfe, who pointed out that the officers receive no warnings but are suddenly confronted by potentially deadly situations, with no guaranteed backup support.

Commenting on the relative isolation of the off-duty cop, the report notes that such an officer is not usually in the company of colleagues, that he does not generally have access to police communications systems, and that he is out of uniform and is "thus easily mistaken for an armed suspect by arriving police."

Grilling the Garda...

Irish force blasted as crime rate soars

Continued from Page 3

dustrialization as one of the primary causes for the crime increase.

"I'm not trying to minimize [the increase]," the superintendent explained, "but it causes a lot more difficulty and a lot more disquiet because it's occurring in rural areas. Small communities that used to have five minor larcenies a year now have one minor larceny a week, and for them it's an awful lot of crime."

Along with other police observers, Brady has stated that the police could be made more efficient through better training and recruitment. He noted that the department is no longer attracting the best high school graduates because there are now higher-paying jobs available in private industry.

The rank-and-file, plagued by deteriorating morale, also believe that better salaries will improve the force. Police groups throughout the nation have been petitioning the government for higher pay.

"It's not a question of expanding, but of quality," Brady said of the depart-

ment's problems. "You could perhaps police a country with 6,500 if they were properly trained, deployed and equipped."

New officers currently received 24 weeks of training, but Brady suggested that too much of that time is wasted. "The police recruits are given a lot of training in rules and regulations but are not taught how to think for themselves," he said. "They also need orientation in the social services. If they came across an old lady who needed help, a very few could tell you which social services might assist her. There is still a lot of emphasis on marching and foot drills, which are irrelevant."

But O'Reilly saw the criticism of Irish police training as a lot of blarney, stating that there is already "a fair deal of liaison with social services."

"One of the things we've prided ourselves on is a great deal of neighborliness with the people we deal with," he noted, "but the social services are rarely available when police need them, such as one or two o'clock on a Sun-

day morning."

Jack Marrinan, general secretary of the association that represents the force's rank-and-file, told the *Times* that his membership wants legal changes that would put more defendants behind bars. "Police begin asking for new laws then they begin to feel ineffective," he observed.

The effectiveness of Ireland's policy of putting unarmed officers on the beat is also being questioned. After the first two killings of policemen this summer, the government has announced a \$200 million program designed to increase the number of officers who are authorized to carry guns.

"All evidence points to tougher crimes in Ireland, and the guns are going to be used more frequently," Marrinan pointed out. "But we've been slow to modernize and realize what was going on around us. We've only just begun to take advantage of computerized information, and before we can run, fly and operate those helicopters and planes, we've got to find places to train crews and facilities that can be used for firearms training."

Reagan transition team knocks on the NIJ door

Continued from Page 1

Reagan will be responsive to funding practical studies designed to have more tangible impacts.

The tangible results of the scaled-down appropriation will have an impact on NIJ personnel. "It's going to be very difficult to maintain the level of staff that they have on a \$7.5 million budget," the source noted. "They're going to have to refocus their efforts. It comes down to how they can maximize the money that they have. How much emphasis should be placed on juveniles when you've got [the Juvenile Justice Act] existing?"

Congress and President Carter appear to be in agreement on the Juvenile Justice Act, which was awarded a \$100 million appropriation for fiscal 1981 and is expected to be signed before Carter departs. Lawmakers also allotted \$15.3 million for OJARS/LEAA administration and \$12.5 million for the Public Safety Officers Death Benefits Act...

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C 1973	Border Patrolman	\$8.00	C 1331	Jail Training Supervisor	\$10.00	C 2529	Senior Building Guard	\$10.00
C 111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	\$10.00	C 1332	Jailer Clerk	\$8.00	C 2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	\$10.00
C 95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	\$8.00	C 449	License Investigator	\$8.00	C 2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	\$10.00
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C 2260	Campus Security Officer	\$10.00	C 442	Lieutenant, Police Department	\$10.00	C 710	Senior Court Officer	\$12.00
C 2261	Campus Security Officer I	\$10.00	C 486	Medical Examiner	\$14.00	C 1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	\$10.00
C 1700	Campus Security Officer II	\$10.00	C 488	Medical Officer	\$14.00	C 2038	Senior Detective Investigator	\$10.00
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C 1181	Chief Police Surgeon	\$17.95	C 575	Patrolman, Examinations All States	\$8.00	C 1594	Senior Probation Officer	\$10.00
C 1593	Chief Probation Officer	\$12.00	C 576	Patrolman, Police Department	\$8.00	C 2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	\$8.00
C 1182	Chief Process Server	\$10.00	C 1922	Patrolman-Policewoman	\$8.00	C 1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	\$12.00
C 1185	Chief Security Officer	\$10.00	C 640	Police Administrative Aide	\$10.00	C 2449	Senior Security Officer	\$10.00
C 1591	Chief Special Investigator	\$12.00	C 594	Police Cadet	\$8.00	C 1589	Senior Special Investigator	\$10.00
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C 956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	\$8.00	C 1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	\$10.00	C 1588	Special Investigator	\$8.00
C 166	Correction Lieutenant	\$10.00	C 1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	\$10.00	C 749	Special Officer	\$8.00
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C 168	Correction Officer (Women)	\$8.00	C 596	Police Surgeon	\$14.00	C 1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12.00
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C 1597	Drug Abuse Educator	\$12.00	C 981	Probation Investigator	\$10.00	C 823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	\$10.00
C 1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	\$8.00	C 619	Probation Officer	\$8.00	C 852	Uniformed Court Officer	\$8.00
C 1261	Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide	\$8.00	C 1429	Probation Officer Trainee	\$8.00	C 1989	United States Park Police Officer	\$6.00
C 1405	Drug Abuse Technician	\$8.00	C 2262	Probation Supervisor	\$10.00	C 1995	Urban Park Officer	\$8.00
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CRIME JOURNAL

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Homicide heads most wanted list as topic for new police books

The assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King are ambitiously explored and re-evaluated in an impressive two-volume work, *Three Assassinations* (Facts on File), edited by Janet M. Knight and Lester Sobel. From the tight-fisted Warren Commission that investigated John Kennedy's murder, to the Sirhan Sirhan trial that followed the Robert Kennedy killing, to the still hazy background of James Earl Ray, King's assassin, these volumes should enhance any collection dealing with these three tragic deaths. The volumes are carefully researched and loaded with precious detail.

Mary S. Hartman's *Victorian Murderesses* (Schocken Books, paper) is a fair compendium of homicidal females, mostly in England, although the entries are standard and Hartman's research brings little new material beyond that which such superstar crime historians as Edmund Pearson and F. Tennyson Jesse have already put forward. The inclusion of Madeleine Smith, who was acquitted of killing her lover, and Florence Maybrick, who may not have poisoned her husband, cast serious doubt on the author's title, as well as her intentions.

More homicides from Britain, including such classic cases as the Crippen and Kassel killings, are offered in Tom Tullett's *Strictly Murder* (St. Martin's). These famous Scotland Yard yarns are written in a lively style but are often a bit terse. The collection is nevertheless one for the historic crime connoisseur.

The Strongest Poison (Hawthorn), by Mark Lane, is a massive account of the lunacy of Jim Jones, the religious zealot gone berserk, and the disgusting mass murder Jones engineered in Guyana on November 18, 1978, in the name of his bogus religion. This is but an exploitative volume that does little to analyze or properly evaluate the deep-seated reasons for this horror. Lane's self-indulgence is as strongly evident as the stench of those hundreds of pathetic bodies decaying in the forlorn and deceptive tropical paradise selected by the demented Jones for his murderous and vainglorious *Gottterdammerung*.

Equally repugnant is the story of John Wayne Gacy Jr., whose career in killing 33 Chicago-area youths in homosexual bloodbaths is told by Clifford L. Linedecker in *The Man Who Killed Boys* (St. Martin's). Linedecker's meticulous research and reporting (before Gacy was convicted and sentenced to death) is commendable, as well as his restraint in sensationalizing the murders. Like many a mass slayer before him, Gacy will undoubtedly be the subject of many more volumes devoted to his Jekyll-and-Hyde life (successful building contractor by day, homosexual madman by night). The Linedecker work will be a large stepping stone to those future works.

Trail of Blood (Bohns-Merrill), by Michael Angelella, deals with another mass murderer, the insane cannibal and child killer of the 1920's and 1930's, Albert Fish. Angelella's work, however, is a poorly-researched and awkwardly written account that adds nothing new to the life and times of this maniac, and is made all the more confusing by Angelella's preposterous novelization of the case.

In short, contrast to Clark Howard's *Zebra* (Marek), an electrifying tale pregnant with marvelously exhaustive research, the kind of background work so rare these days to the phalanxes of would-be crime writers. The research, as it should, shows only in the finely-woven fibers of the story itself, one of a terror spread over San Francisco for 179 days, during which time 23 random victims, known now as the Zebra Killings, were slaughtered by religiously-crazed blacks calling themselves the Death Angels, whose sub-human logic compelled them to please Allah by murdering nine white persons each.

The most gripping aspect of this major crime work involves the stunning depiction of two San Francisco police detectives, Gus Coreris and John Fotinos, who relentlessly pursued the mad-dog murderers against impossible odds, even while contending with probes into their investigation by a black police officer acting on behalf of the Muslim murderers. This is crime writing at its most informative and most rewarding.

Carr, Five Years of Rape and Murder (Dutton), by Edna Buchanan, is a first-person account of a rapist-killer Robert Frederick Carr III, who kidnapped 15 people, killing four of them. The book is a flatly written, uninspired piece of hodgepodge sprinkled with gobbledygook psychiatry to explain away the bestial actions of a moral cretin whose tale should never have inspired such a waste of paper and ink. Buchanan, reportedly a news person of some experience with the *Miami Herald*, has done nothing more here than propagate literary garbage. As for Carr, the self-admitted murderer, he is doing 360 years in prison and will be eligible for parole in about 25 years, a horrendous prospect for unborn victims.

The Manson Women (Marek), by Clara Livsey, is little more than a rehash of the Manson story from the point of view of Manson's slave-like female followers, notably Leslie Van Flouten, whose retrial in 1978 involved the author as a behavioral consultant to the prosecution. Livsey's likening of the actions of the Manson females to the problems of women in general is nothing less than ludicrous: "The Manson women were at a crossroads in their time; their lifestyle and their 'careers' can be said to have some of the characteristics of a period of confusion for women that is still with us." This weary psychiatric apologia and strained rationale of "well, everybody's capable of doing it," perpetuates public apathy toward real murder monsters whose actions come to inconsequential matter when so-called behavioral scientists such as Livsey put the reasons for the crime before the crime itself.

(Copyright 1980 by Jay Robert Nash. Mr. Nash's latest book is *Murder America*. This column is released by The Crime Journal Syndicate, 6135-A N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60660.)

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Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to any aspect of criminal justice. Manuscripts should be typewritten and range in length from two to five pages. Send submissions to the Editor



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Terrorism in the United States: Who's kidnapping whom?

Terrorism is not your ordinary, garden-variety crime in the United States. There were only 25 terrorist incidents in all of North America during 1979, according to the annual report on international terrorism by the Central Intelligence Agency. Since 1968, there have been 318 terrorist attacks on this continent, a yearly average of 26.5. Thus, few law enforcement officers in the U.S. have had firsthand experience in handling terrorism cases.

Worldwide it's another story. The CIA recorded 293 incidents across the world in 1979. Western Europe had the unhappy distinction of leading the way with 139 cases. Latin America had 53 incidents, and the Middle East and North African region was in third place with 39.

But while the U.S. trailed these other regions as a scene of terrorism, U.S. citizens and their property overseas were prime targets. Terrorists attacked American citizens or property in 77 incidents last year, the CIA reported. This was the lowest number since 1968, when the agency began keeping records, but 1979 was also the most lethal year for our people overseas.

"At least 12 Americans — including an ambassador — representing diplomatic, military, business and private interests (in Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan and Turkey) were victims of anti-U.S. attacks," the CIA said. "Infrequent though deadly operations appear to have replaced the formerly more common firebombings of American vehicles," the agency added.

For 1980 the picture appears to be about the same. "I would say that the figures will be more or less constant this year," said Hugh M. Walton, program manager of the Commerce Working Group on Terrorism of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Walton heads the two-man office which advises American corporations on how to combat terrorism. The office makes threat assessments of the potential for terrorism in 53 countries and serves as a clearinghouse for information on protecting business property and executives.

"Probably 95 percent of our work concerns terrorists overseas," Walton said, pointing out that the FBI is primarily responsible for combating terrorism in the U.S. Walton and his assistant, Robert Rose, participate in seminars and conferences aimed at helping corporate security officers develop plans for minimizing the risk of terrorist attacks against company facilities and executives.

Why all the emphasis on protecting business interests? Because, Walton said, "the odds of being marked or specifically selected as a target area are much greater if you are an American business executive, government official, or law enforcement officer." The CIA report on international terrorism noted that business officials and property were targets in 27 of the 77 terrorist attacks against the U.S. last year. (In 21 other incidents, terrorists struck at U.S. diplomatic officials or property.)

Terrorism directed at business interests overseas has become more common than it used to be because the U.S. government has adopted a policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorists. Multinational corporations, on the other hand, have often paid ransom or extortion demands to terrorists. Probably 200 companies now have kidnapping insurance as part of their basic coverage, and it has been estimated that in 1978 terrorists' demands for payments of more than \$1 million were met by at least a dozen companies, often with little public notice.

"There are a lot of pros and cons about having kidnapping insurance and paying ransom," Walton said. "For instance, on the pro side, the FBI finds that a ransom payment is one of the best leads to apprehension of the criminals. On the other side, if you pay a ransom you can be shaken down again, and, of course, paying ransom or extortion may invite suits by stockholders. There are a lot of other points on both sides of the argument," he noted.

"We cannot make decisions for the business community," Walton said, "and we cannot recommend that they pay out of the country." What his office can do is give a corporation a threat assessment of the dangers of a particular country and recommend guidelines for upgrading the security of company property, its executives and their families.

Will the fact that the U.S. government has negotiated for the release of the hostages in Iran bring an increase in terrorist activity? Walton doubts it. "That's a unique situation because the Iranian government is supporting the terrorists," he pointed out, "so I don't believe it will have an impact."

The Commerce Working Group on Terrorism is, at the moment, a modest though very useful service for American businesses. Some observers think it will be expanded during the Reagan Administration, as business interests gain clout in Washington. There is no doubt that its services will be needed so long as international terrorism continues at its present pace.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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JOBS

Faculty Position. The College of Public Programs at Arizona State University has a tenure-track faculty position (instructor, assistant professor or associate professor, depending on qualifications) beginning mid-August, 1981.

Applicants should have sound theory and methodological background in relevant social science discipline; substantive specialization of national importance in criminal justice area; ability to teach a range of criminal justice related courses. For assistant level, preference will be given to applicants with demonstrated teaching, research and publication abilities. ABD's with completion expected in summer 1981 will be considered. For associate level, qualifications include graduate teaching experience, graduate research supervision, and extensive research and academic publications. For either level, an active research program is expected of the appointee.

Salary will be determined by experience and qualifications.

Applications must be complete to be considered. Send an updated vita, three letters of reference and, copies of recent publications before January 1, 1981, to: Professor Michael Musheno, Director and Chair, Recruitment Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

Professor. The Department of Sociology of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice invites applications for a full or associate professor teaching position on tenure-bearing line beginning fall 1981. Highly desirable qualifications include strong empirical research background and interest in criminology, extensive publications, previous experience as principal investigator on research projects, and working relationships with criminal justice agencies. Teaching responsibilities will be on the under-

graduate levels, particularly in the new Ph.D. program in criminal justice. Salary negotiable. Equal opportunity employer.

Send vita to: Professor Raymond Pitt, Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Deputy Sheriff 1. The sheriff's department of Upper Marlboro, Maryland is currently accepting applications for the position of deputy sheriff. Applicants must be between 21 and 34 years of age, minimum of 5'4" with weight proportional to height; vision 20/70 correctable to 20/20 with good color vision and depth perception; high school diploma or equivalent and valid Maryland driver's license required. Applications will be accepted continuously. Salary: \$12,631-\$16,986.

Contact: Central Personnel Office, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20870. Telephone: (301) 952-3620.

Fire Chief. Highly responsible administrative and technical work in the direction of all personnel and activities of City Fire Department, including the development, through study and consultation with other officials, of recommendations and plans for the protection of life and property within the community. Work requires a broad knowledge of fire administration, modern fire fighting techniques and fire prevention methods, and techniques in making proper determinations on varied work problems encountered. Work is performed under the general direction of the City Manager, however the Chief works independently in supervising all technical operations and accomplishing the desired work results. Performs related work as required.

This position requires an associate's degree in fire

suppression and prevention or a closely related field, and extensive responsible experience in fire suppression and prevention, or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Salary: \$22,500 per year.

Contact: Personnel Department, P.O. Box 1839, Ashland, Kentucky 41101.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminal Justice at Washington State University is seeking an assistant professor to teach the legal sequence of courses and to engage in academic and legal research activities. In addition to assuming responsibility for our Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Legal and Ethical Issues in Corrections, and our Constitutional Law courses, the position also entails student advisory responsibilities and supervision of graduate research.

The minimal educational requirement for this position is a JD degree. Applicants should also provide evidence of successful teaching experience and demonstrate an interest in teaching and research through an advanced research degree or an established research record and publications.

Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, three copies of their curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendation in time for the application review which will begin January 5, 1981. Applications will be received until the position is filled. It is the responsibility of each interested candidate to have all materials submitted to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Van Doren Hall 106, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164.



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Director of Court Services Elkhart County, Indiana

This is a new position responsible for coordinating and administering the activities of the support agencies of the five (5) courts within the Elkhart County Court System. This includes Probation, Juvenile Detention and Child Protection Services, Pre-Trial Release, Volunteer and other programs as may be required.

Requirements include a Bachelor's Degree in business or public administration, corrections, education or social work plus a minimum of six (6) years of relevant experience. Experience should include supervision, administration, and juvenile social work.

Salary Range: \$265,172 to \$29,724.

To apply, submit a resume, professional references and salary requirements by January 9, 1981 to the:

**Elkhart County Personnel Office
117 North Third Street
Goshen, Indiana 46526**

UPCOMING EVENTS

JANUARY 1981

- 11. California Criminal Law and Juvenile Law Update.** Presented by Jon Wm. Wroten Seminars for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$25. For further information, write: P.O. Box 15495 A, Sacramento, CA 95813.
- 12-14. Vehicle Lamp Examination Workshop.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 12-15. Developing Police Computer Capabilities Course.** To be held in San Diego, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.
- 16-18. Combined Course in Forensic and Investigative Hypnosis.** Presented by the Fahey Foundation. To be held in Quincy, Massachusetts. Fee: \$325. For more information, contact: Main Office, 24 Adams Street, Quincy, MA 02169. Telephone: (617) 479-0940.
- 19-23. Police Facilities Planning and Design Program.** To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.
- 19-30. Current Problems & Concepts in Police Administration.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$400. For more details, contact: Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- 19-23. Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course.** Presented by the St. Louis University School of Medicine, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri. Fee: \$175. For further information, write: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University Medical School, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104; or phone (314) 664-9800, ext. 298.
- 21. Police Report Writing Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, Room 2203, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 22-23. Funding Sources for Criminal Justice Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Department. Tuition: \$195. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Department, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
- 26-30. Probation Case Management Phase II Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.
- 26-30. Physical & Electronic Barriers for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$200. For more details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.
- 26-30. Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For more information contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.
- 26-30. Officer Stress Assessment and Resolution Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

27-29. Supervisory Development Course. To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida, by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

27-29. Improving Police Performance Appraisals. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$195. For more details, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. John's Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216.

28-29. Questioned Documents Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, consult: January 21.

29-30. First Conference on Identifying Human Remains. Presented by the Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, 33431. Telephone: (305) 395-5100.

30-31. International Conference on Police Accountability. Presented by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Fee: \$60. For further information, contact: Professor John Hingst or Professor Peter Barus, Faculty of Law, The University of British Columbia, 1822 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T1Y1.

FEBRUARY

24. Hostage Rescue Operations Course. To be held in San Francisco, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, consult: January 16-18.

24. Advanced Firearms Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375. For more information, see: January 19-23.

2-12. Traffic Homicide Investigation Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For further information, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Ruston, FL 32726.

2-13. First-Line Supervisory Training Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For more information, see: January 26-30.

3-5. Police Stress Course. Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida. Fee: \$325. For more information, see: January 27-29.

4-6. Funding Sources for Law Enforcement. A workshop sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management, to be held in Jacksonville, Florida. Tuition: \$195. For further information, consult: January 27-29.

5-6. Juvenile Officers Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, consult: January 21.

5-7. Crime Prevention Seminar. Presented by the Harper & Row Criminal Justice Department. To be held in San Diego, California. Tuition: \$325. For more information, consult: January 22-23.

9-13. Crisis Intervention and Police Stress. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$350. For further information, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Program, University Blvd. and Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

9-13. Methods of Instruction & Program Design Course. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Roanoke, Virginia. For more details, contact: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Telephone: (804) 257-6235.

9-13. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy.

Tuition: \$425. For more details, see: January 26-30.

9-13. Police Budget Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250. For more information, consult: January 27-29.

14-March 14. Law Enforcement Reserve, Level II. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: January 26-30.

16-18. Police Productivity Improvement Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$270. For more details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

17-20. Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. To be held at the Los Angeles Hilton. Features scientific papers, seminars, workshops and special events. For more details, contact: Ms. Penny Stanley, The American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 225 S. Academy Blvd. No. 201, Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

18-20. Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation. Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$575. For more details, contact: Phil Shaw, Assets Protection Journal, 500 Sutter Street, Suite 503, San Francisco CA 94102.

23-25. Effective Communication for Police Administrators. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$190. For further information, see: January 27-29.

23-26. Computer Related Crime: Training Workshop for Prevention, Detection, Investigation and Prosecution. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice in conjunction with Koba Associates. For further information, contact: Ms. Janet Schlichting, Koba Associates, Inc., 200 Florida Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009.

23-27. Management of Police Training Programs. To be held in San Antonio, Texas, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: January 19-23.

23-27. Robbery and Burglary Control Workshop. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$340. For more information, consult: February 16-18.

23-March 5. Police Officer Procedures & Techniques Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: February 2-12.

25-26. Organized Crime Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, consult: January 21.

26-March 1. Eighth Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Bahia Hotel, San Diego, California. For further information, contact: Dr. Janet Schmidt, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

27-28. Security Certified Protection Professional Review Course. Presented by Northern Virginia Community College. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: Northern Virginia Community College, Woodbridge Campus, 15200 Smoketown Road, Woodbridge VA 22191. Telephone: (703) 670-2191.

MARCH

2-13. Advanced Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Hampton, Virginia. For more details, contact: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Telephone: (804) 257-6235.

2-13. Police Traffic Service Supervision. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For more details, see: February 16-18.

2-6. Breathalyzer Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$425. For more details, see: January 26-30.

2-13. Advanced Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For more details, consult: January 27-29.

8-12. Eighth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. For more details, contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

9-20. Instructor Training for Police. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For more details, see: January 27-29.

12. Academy of Security Educators and Trainers Annual Meeting. To be held in Philadelphia. For further information, contact: Norman R. Bottom Jr., Criminal Justice Department, 1101, Indiana, PA 15705. Telephone: (412) 357-2720.

16-20. Contemporary Issues in Police Administration. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, contact: Cindy J. Burkell, Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.

16-April 10. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$750. For more details, consult: January 26-30.

23-25. Legal Aspects of Private Security Conference. Sponsored by the Anderson Publishing Company. Fee: \$275. For more information, call or write: Conference Administration, Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, Cincinnati OH 45201. Telephone: (513) 421-4142.

23-25. Stress Management in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$290. For further information, consult: February 16-18.

23-26. Computer-Related Crime: Training Workshop for Prevention, Detection, Investigation, and Prosecution. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice in conjunction with Koba Associates. For further information, contact: Ms. Janet Schlichting, Koba Associates, Inc., 200 Florida Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009.

23-26. The Civil and Vicarious Liability of the Police. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, consult: January 19-23.

23-27. Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For more details, consult: January 26-30.

23-27. Jail Operations Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details see: January 26-30.

23-27. Police Instructor Techniques Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, see: January 26-30.

23-April 2. Case Preparation & Court Presentation Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: February 2-12.

24-27. Homicide Course. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$355. For more details, see: February 9-13.

25-26. Hostage Extraction Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, see: January 21.

25-27. Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation. Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$575. For more details, consult: February 16-20.

29-April 3. Forensic Photography Course. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$490. For further information, consult: February 9-13.

30-April 3. Annual Training Seminar of the International Association of Arson Investigators Training Seminar. To be held at the Cherry Hill Hyatt House, New Jersey. For further information, contact: New Jersey Chapter, International Association

of Arson Investigators, 1981 Seminar Committee, P.O. Box 131, Rancocas, NJ 08073.

APRIL

1-3. Criminal Justice and the Future. To be held in Columbia, South Carolina, at the Carolina Townhouse Inn. Sponsored by the College of Criminal Justice, the University of South Carolina. Fee: \$36. For more details, contact: The University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Telephone: (803) 777-7315.

5-10. Forensic Photography Course. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$490. For further information, consult: February 9-13.

6-9. Crowds, Disorders and Demonstration Program. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. For further information, contact: Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601.

6-10. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$425. For further information, see: January 26-30.

8-10. Homicide and Major Crime Scene Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$340. For more information, see: February 16-18.

13-15. Use of Deadly Force Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$270. For further information, consult: February 16-18.

13-16. Injury and Death Investigation Course. Sponsored by the Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida. Tuition: \$175. For more details, contact: Dr. Leonard Torrida, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

13-16. Injury and Death Investigation. Sponsored by the Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida. Tuition: \$175. For further information, contact: Dr. Leonard Torrida, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

20-30. Interview and Interrogation Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: February 2-12.

23-24. Identikit Training Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$15. For more information, see: January 26-30.

26-30. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Miami, Florida. Tuition: \$300. For further information, consult: April 6-9.

27-29. Blood Stains/Blood Spatter Investigation Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, consult: January 26-30.

27-May 1. Advanced Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$335. For more details, see: February 9-13.

27-May 1. Regional Police Firearms Instructor School. Presented by the National Rifle Association of America. To be held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Fee: \$100. For further information, contact: NRA Police Activities Division, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

29-30. Interviewing Techniques for Police Investigator. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, see: January 21.

Events Wanted

Announcements concerning criminal justice seminars, workshops and conferences are published free of charge in this column. If your organization wants to publicize its event in this space, send the pertinent information to: LEN Events, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019.

Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below implies the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

UHF TO GO — Genave Inc. has added a hand-held UHF-FM transceiver to its line of land/mobile communications equipment, announcing the availability of the GHT 6U walkie-talkie.

The unit offers six channels for the flexibility of operating on different UHF-FM frequencies in cases where radio traffic is heavy. A plug-in, remote speaker/microphone can be used in conjunction with the radio, an arrangement preferred by many foot patrol officers.

Enclosed in a shockproof metal case, the GHT 6U is designed to withstand the rigors of patrol work. Vinyl-clad,

aluminum covers protect the unit's components from physical damage, dust and moisture.

As part of its standard circuitry, the radio injects a subaudible tone to permit an officer to break through on crowded channels. A tone-override switch turns off the boost to permit communication with transceivers not equipped with the tone, expanding communications capacity and enabling the user to monitor the channel before use.

The 2¼-pound unit comes complete with a low-profile, helically loaded vinyl-clad antenna and a security wrist carrying strap. Its nickel-cadmium battery pack provides up to eight hours of use on a single charge.

Transmitting at two watts RF output, the radio measures in at 8"x2½"x1¼". Available options include a SA-44 subaudible tone controlled squelch system.

For price information and complete specifications write: Genave, Inc., 4141 Kingman Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46226. Telephone: (317) 546-1111.

FLAMES ON THE RISE — Suitable for police training or community presentation, "Fire in 1117" is a 14-minute film that puts high-rise fire prevention and survival into focus.

By presenting the problems that can occur when a fire breaks out in a large apartment building, the movie makes the viewer aware of the problems of panic associated with mass evacuation.

Dramatized action shows how ordinary

carelessness can turn a kitchen into a holocaust that threatens an entire skyscraper, emphasizing that fire safety has to be a part of high-rise living on a daily basis.

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada, the color/sound film is available for sale or rent from: Film Communicators, 11136 Weddington Street, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Telephone: (800) 423-2400.

GET 'EM OUT — Smith & Wesson's Goliath barricade projectile is engineered to eliminate the danger of fire when police are required to use mace grenades to force a barricaded suspect out of hiding.

Both non-explosive and non-burning, the Goliath disintegrates on impact to deliver an aerosol-like spray of CN or CS gas. The grenade is deliverable from 150 feet away from the target and can be fired through ¾" plywood from 100 feet.

The device's 40cc payload is potent enough to incapacitate an individual in a 9'x12' room, yet is mild enough not to cause lasting contamination in the target area.

Details about use of the unit, designated the MK-VI, can be obtained from a local S&W distributor or by writing: Smith & Wesson, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

SPACE EXAM — The Dope Tester is a palm-size kit containing five separate chemical reagents that can be used to detect traces of a dozen commonly used

illicit drugs.

Designed to be simpler to employ than other field tests that are currently on the market, the kit utilizes a single step procedure to sniff out narcotic substances from only a minute amount of the suspect material.

According to Scott-Co, the manufacturer of the unit, the Dope Tester gives an officer the reliability of multiple chemical tests without being complicated and expensive. Since no crushable glass ampules are used, the tester doesn't have to



be concerned about cut fingers or leaking containers.

The indicator is capable of detecting traces of heroin, morphine, cocaine, LSD, PCP, mescaline and a variety of prescription narcotics. Complete instructions and a fold-out color chart are contained in the kit's compact box.

For additional information about the device, write: Scott-Co, 100 Nowlin Drive, Lewisville, TX 75067. Telephone: (214) 436-3824.

LEN PUTS THE MOVIES ON TRIAL!

Has your department or educational facility caught up with race in quality films produced for the criminal justice community? Law Enforcement News is ready to make you a pacesetter in the audio-visual field. On February 9th, LEN will bring you the "Films of Criminal Justice," an extensive survey of presentations on training, community crime prevention, and a wealth of other topics of value.

The "Films of Criminal Justice" will put the movies on trial, informing Law Enforcement News subscribers of what's in the docket for their audio-visual programs. Synopses of the presentations will let you be the judge, deciding how you can use the explosion in criminal justice films to your best advantage.

The supplement will be sent free of charge only to Law Enforcement News subscribers, so make sure that your subscription is up to date.



Let LEN put you
on the movie docket
with the
'Films of Criminal Justice'